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REAGAN DECISION ON NEW MISSILE SYSTEM REPORTED

LD161136 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Washington February 16 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is stepping up the arms race. THE WASHINGTON POST has reported today that President Reagan has decided on the development of a new weapons system, air-launched strategic cruise missiles, which are to be based on the technology involved in ongoing development work on the strategic bomber "Stealth." Major Pentagon contractors, among them Boeing, General Dynamics and Lockheed, are already fighting over the order for the production of new missiles.

NATO FAILS TO RESPOND TO SOVIET INITIATIVE

PM161607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent's report: "'Zero' As Before"]

[Text] Brussels, 15 Feb -- A session of the NATO special consultative group on nuclear arms control has ended in the North Atlantic bloc headquarters. Richard Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state, held a final press conference.

Neither in his statement nor in his answers to questions was there any hint of serious examination of the Soviet initiatives and the coordinated proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries. On the contrary, the emphasis was on "NATO's determination" to implement the decision on deploying 572 new American missiles -- Pershing II and cruise missiles -- in a number of West European countries by the end of the year, as Washington wants.

The special consultative group reaffirmed for the umpteenth time the bloc allies' adherence to the notorious "zero option" put forward by the U.S. Administration. Instead of giving a serious answer to constructive proposals, NATO once again made imaginary stereotyped accusations against the USSR. Deliberately distorting the truth, the members of the special consultative group tried to "convict" our country of the desire to "change the military situation" and "sow discord between the United States and Europe, between the nuclear and nonnuclear members of the North Atlantic alliance" and even "between the NATO members and Asian countries:" The NATO consultants, clearly counting on shifting the blame for the exacerbation of the international situation, went so far as to accuse the USSR of the intention of "securing Soviet hegemony in Europe."

Thus this session of the NATO special consultative group in Brussels, like the recent quick march through Western Europe by U.S. Vice President Bush, demonstrated the reluctance and inability of NATO circles to respond with deeds to the Soviet initiatives.

UNITED STATES ATTEMPTING TO 'DECEIVE' PARTNERS

LD162134 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 16 FEb 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Excerpt] We have spoken more than once about the term public diplomacy in our broadcasts and we have also explained the way it is interpreted by the White House. Let us remind you that the American Administration launched this expression into everyday diplomatic language with the aim of advertising and making propaganda for the same notorious zero option propounded by Reagan. It is difficult to say who the simple-minded fools are to whom it addressed. American observers qualify Washington's diplomacy as an attempt to decieve their partners by the alleged readiness of the Reagan administration to continue talks with the Soviet Union on the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

And it is also done for the same purpose, namely, to disguise the desire to deploy, come what may, American missiles on the European Continent. This was, in essence, the idea behind Vice President Bush's recent trip to Western Europe. By the way, in an interview with CBS he expressed himself very frankly on this subject: The dates for deployment have been fixed, he said, and we will not waver and will not give in, our decision is firm.

ARBATOV ASSESSES U.S.-USSR ARMS EXPERTS TALKS

LD162202 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- A two-sided meeting of the groups of experts of the Soviet Union's U.N. association and the United States' U.N. association on problems of disarmament was held here on February 14-16.

Upon completion of the meeting, Director of the Institute of the United States and Canada under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR academician Georgiy Arbatov said in an interview to a TASS correspondent that the aim of these meetings which have been held on a regular basis for a long time now is to exchange opinions and try to elucidate each other's position. These meetings are certainly useful. A very frank exchange of opinions has held this time, too. It was a businesslike, some times pointed exchange of opinions, but it was marked with the understanding that something should be done since the relations are assuming a dangerous turn.

The exchange of opinions, said Georgiy Arbatov, was useful since this is one of the forms which in their aggregate create the flesh of the dialogue which should be conducted between the two countries, the dialogue which was unfortunately curtailed in the recent years, but still did not stop. It is under way and therefore I view this meeting as a useful one.

In the course of the meeting, Georgiy Arbatov said, discussed were questions linked with the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe and Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on limitation on nuclear armaments in Europe and on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

We explained to the Americans, he said, that the stand of the U.S. Administration, as we believe, opens no prospects for the success of the negotiations and therefore the stand itself should change.

Under Secretary of State Walter Stoessel, who took part in the meeting, on his part, noted, when talking to a TASS correspondent that the mutual relations between the two countries are now more complicated than they were in the period of detente in 1970's. He expressed the opinion that it would be in the mutual interests to avoid any confrontation and to try to broaden the sphere of concord between the USA and the USSR.

More on Talks

LD161308 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- The working expert groups of the United Nations Associations in the Soviet Union and the United States had a bilateral meeting on problems of disarmament in Moscow on February 14-16. Such meetings are held regularly. They are attended by scientists, public personalities and disarmament experts of the two countries.

The meeting in Moscow discussed problems of limiting and reducing strategic arms, reducing nuclear forces in Europe and reducing conventional armaments and armed forces in central Europe. The participants in the meeting exchanged opinions also on general issues of political relations between the two countries.

During the discussion the Soviet participants drew attention of the American participants to lack of any progress at the current talks in Geneva and Vienna, caused by the generally negative and obstructionist stand of the U.S. Administration.

They stressed the insolvent nature of Washington's attempts to create the impression that there is some progress at the talks.

They also made emphasis on the new opportunities opened in the field by the latest proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The participants exchanged opinions on pressing problems of disarmament.

GENERAL AKHROMEYEV DISCUSSES STRATEGIC BALANCE

AU161544 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 52, 15 Feb 83 pp 25-27

[Miroslav Lazanski report on interview with Army General Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] With the advent of 1983, "the year of decision," the battle for the European public and the jostling for the best possible positions that may be gained before possible concessions and a possible agreement on missile armaments on Euroepan soil is increasing in scope.

How the Soviets view this perhaps can best be seen from articles published in the Soviet press. Questions on some aspects of the military balance between the East and West that were sent by this correspondent to the Soviet military leadership have been answered by Army General Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Question] It has been asserted for some time in the West that the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact have attained a military superiority over the United States and NATO. What is your comment on this and what is the actual military balance of the blocs?

[Answer] I must say at once that this view of Soviet military superiority over the United States and NATO does not correspond to the truth and is not realistic. It is exaggerated and used by the leaderships of the United States and NATO in order to confuse the public and to ensure a policy course that they are following to their benefit, a policy which aims at changing the equilibrium that now exists in the strategic armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States. The strategic military balance between the USSR and the United States has been defined over almost 7 years of work by the two sides when they prepared the SALT II agreement, and it was confirmed by the presence of the leaders of the two sides during the signing of that agreement in 1979. Since the signing of the SALT II agreement, the Soviet Union has not done anything in the field of strategic armaments that would disturb the equilibrium attained by the end of the seventies.

[Question] NATO justifies its introduction of new missiles by the existence of Soviet medium-range missiles, particularly the SS-20 missiles. What is your opinion in this respect?

[Answer] An approximate equilibrium exists also in medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, of course if they are compared as a whole and not singly as they do in the West, where one system is compared at a time. For instance, at the beginning of last year, the United States and NATO had 986 medium-range system and the Soviet Union had 975. Regarding the number of nuclear warheads that can be independently targeted, a very significant difference exists in favor of NATO, with its advantage of 1.5:1.

These facts reflect reality and show how Western propaganda is exaggerated with regard to the Soviet "superiority" in medium-range weapons.

[Question] The West explains superiority in the number of warheads by the Soviet superiority in conventional arms, especially in tanks. What can you say about this?

[Answer] The assessment of relations between the conventional forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact is somewhat more complicated, for each side possesses more of some things and less of some others. According to basic data, the picture is approximately as follows: NATO has superiority in the overall number of troops (reservists and civilians working for the army), in the number of combat-ready divisions and in the quantity of anti-tank weapons; an approximate equilibrium exists in artillery and in tanks and somewhat less in the overall number of aircraft, but their quality is not the same. Taken as a whole, there exists approximate equilibrium between the two blocs in the field of conventional armaments, too.

Let me sum up: If we are to compare the military potentials of the Warsaw Pact and the NATO objectively and on the basis of facts, it must be admitted that both in the field of strategic nuclear weapons and in medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, as well as in conventional troops and arms of the two sides, approximate equality exists. There is no "Soviet superiority" here!

[Question] At a press conference 3 months ago U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger stated that the United States froze the level of its strategic missile forces in the seventies and that, therefore, they lag behind the USSR. The result of this is the so-called "window of vulnerability." Is this true?

[Answer] This is not true. The growth of the U.S. strategic forces has been uninterrupted. In the first half of the past decade alone three new weapons systems were produced in the United States -- in large quantities: 550 Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles became operational, each of them carrying 3 warheads. At the same time work was going on to increase the explosive power and the precision of the warheads, to improve the equipment of the missiles and to increase the protection of underground silos. Some 496 Poseidon C-3 missiles, each with 10-14 warheads, were placed in 31 nuclear submarines. The accuracy of these strategic systems was more than doubled as compared with the previous systems, and the result is a swift increase in strike power. The SRAM missile system was introduced in the armaments of the U.S. strategic bomber force. About 270 B-52's and N heavy bombers are equipped with 20 SRAM strike missiles each. And finally, by the end of the seventies the U.S. Navy began to introduce new intercontinental ballistic missiles of the Trident type in new nuclear submarines, and the installation of the air, land and sea versions of long-range cruise missiles is underway now. All these are facts which cannot be overlooked and there is no "window of vulnerability." An equilibrium of the strategic forces of the United States and the Soviet Union exists now as it did in the seventies.

The statements by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger about "Soviet superiority" are denied even by White House experts as well as by reliable officials in the U.S. Senate. Thus, for instance, Senator D. Moynihan stated: "No president, if he were well informed about the state of the existing nuclear arsenals of the two sides, could draw the conclusion about Soviet superiority, for superiority simply does not exist. As Vice Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Moynihan explained: "I know as much about this problem as the President."

[Question] The American proposal on missile disarmament in Europe is the "zero option." Would you comment on this proposal, and what is the Soviet "zero option?"

[Answer] The "zero option" of the Reagan administration in fact is not "zero." What is its essence? It proposes that the Soviet Union unilaterally dismantle its medium-range missiles and the United States would in return desist from deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. However, American medium-range weapons (more than 700 aircraft launchers) are already deployed in Europe, and there also are allied systems within NATO (over 260 missiles and aircraft launchers) which are not supposed to be dismantled under the American "zero option." Not a single NATO missile or aircraft would be removed under the American's plan. The question thus arises: What is the "zero option" according to which NATO retains possession of a whole group of medium-range nuclear weapons?

[Question] The American proposal on reducing medium-range weapons envisages missiles alone, and not aircraft, so that these are left to both sides. How do you regard this possibility?

[Answer] There is no "zero option" in the American proposal. It is an obvious attempt to disturb the approximate equilibrium in medium-range nuclear weapons between NATO and the USSR in Europe, by which the global strategic relationship of forces would shift in favor of the United States and NATO. By promoting such a pseudo-zero option, the Americans wish through unrealistic proposals, unacceptable to the USSR, to prolong the Geneva negotiations and lead them into a blind alley, thus implementing the preconceived plan of the additional deployment of almost 600 U.S. ballistic and cruise missiles in Europe. At the same time they accuse the Soviet Union of an allegedly unconstructive approach to the negotiations. The Americans started to play this game a long time ago. R. Burt, assistant secretary of state, in Brussels on 5 November last year attempted to lay the blame for the impasse in the negotiations on the USSR, which according to him "does not want to make any concessions and does not want a real reduction of its nuclear arms in Europe." Such assertions are made with the aim of deluding the world public. The USSR position is well known to the entire world. As the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state have pointed out more than once, the Soviet aim is a real zero option, which would not be a unilateral disarmament but a complete renunciation by both sides of all kinds of medium-range nuclear weapons directed against targets in Europe. And even more: A mutual renunciation of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones.

If the West is not prepared for such a radical solution and decision, the USSR proposes that we negotiate a large reduction, to less than one-third, of medium-range nuclear weapons by both sides. The Soviet Union confirms its desire to reach an agreement with the United States through practical steps. The USSR has unilaterally stopped deploying its medium-range missiles in the European part of the state. What is more, we are reducing part of this armament, and we are also not deploying any additional medium-range missiles in any place where their range would include Western Europe. Therefore, the success of the Geneva negotiations depends on the political will, desire and ability of the U.S. Administration for a realistic and responsible solution to this problem aimed at strengthening peace in Europe.

GENERAL VLADIMIROV INTERVIEWED ON MBFR

AU141232 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 83 p 7

[CTK Moscow dispatch: "One Must Set Aside All Artificial Barriers: APN: General Vladimirov on the Possibility of Progress at the Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] Moscow (CTK) -- General V. Vladimirov, Soviet military expert, granted APN the following interview on the possibilities of achieving progress at the Vienna negotiations.

[Question] The Warsaw Pact member-states' Political Declaration expresses the opinion that the Vienna negotiations have every prerequisite for working out an agreement within 1-2 years. How can this be realized in practice?

[Answer] The Warsaw Pact and NATO states have already agreed on the main thing -- namely, that -- on the basis of the overall reduction of troop strength -- an identical collective level of numerical strength of armed forces in central Europe will be set down, that is, 900,000 men on each side, whereby 700,000 of them would be members of the ground forces. It is now necessary to concentrate attention on the practical realization of this goal and to put aside all artificial barriers, especially the ancient disputes about the initial numerical strength of troops. Obviously, certain circles in the West are already realizing this. For instance, the SPD's draft pre-election program says that, regardless of discussions on the numerical data, it is necessary to adopt at the Vienna negotiations proposals to reduce troop strength. In order to revive the talks, the Soviet Union and the United States could begin by taking a practical step, outside the framework of the treaty and on the basis of a mutual example, by cutting the strength of their Armed Forces and armaments in central Europe.

[Question] How many troops could the Soviet Union withdraw from central Europe on the basis of a mutual example and which part of its troops should the United States recall?

[Answer] The two sides have already stated during the negotiations the extent of the reduction in the first phase acceptable to them. The USSR confirmed that it is prepared to withdraw, even outside the framework of a treaty and apart from the 20,000 men it has already recalled from that area, a further 20,000 troops from central Europe. The United States would withdraw from central Europe 13,000 soldiers, as it has proposed for the first phase time and again in Vienna.

[Question] In what sequence would the withdrawal of Soviet and American troops be carried out?

[Answer] The socialist countries recommend that the withdrawal of Soviet and American troops, carried out on the basis of a mutual example, take place in the same sequence as set down in their draft agreement on mutually reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe in the first phase and on the accompanying measures. That means that the USSR will limit the strength of its ground forces on the level of divisions, by recalling from the area agreed on one complete division, and also several individual units and formations equal to one tank division, including their armaments.

On the other hand, the United States would limit the strength of its ground forces substantially to the level of brigades, by recalling from the given area two complete brigades and the remaining contingent in the form of further units and formations.

[Question] How could one organize the supervision of the departure of the Soviet and American troop contingents, carried out on the basis of a mutual example?

[Answer] The withdrawal of Soviet and American troops would take place only via predetermined crossings [prechody]. On the basis of mutuality, special representatives of the two sides would be invited to these crossings, to observe the troop withdrawal.

[Question] How is the freezing of the level of armed forces on both sides to be carried out after the mutual reduction of the strength of Soviet and American troops?

[Answer] All direct participants in the Vienna negotiations would undertake a commitment that, after the completion of the mutual withdrawal of Soviet and American troops from the given area, they would freeze the levels of their armed forces and armaments for the period until the negotiations are concluded. This commitment could be in the form of an announcement or a declaration by every direct participant, or in the form of two collective declarations on freezing the level of the overall numberical strength of armed forces and armaments -- one declaration by NATO and the other by the Warsaw Pact.

PRAVDA REVIEWS GROMYKO BOOK ON FOREIGN CAPITAL

PM111709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 83 Second Edition p 4

[Academician G. Arbatov book review: "The Foreign Expansion of Capital and Imperialist Policy"]

[Text] The Mysl Publishing House has published A.A. Gromyko's book The Foreign Expansion of Capital: History and the Present Day [vyneshnyaya ekspansiya kapitala: istoriya i sovremennost]. The book's author, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister, is also well known to specialists as a major economist who has for some decades been engaged in research work in important problems of the political economy of capitalism and international relations. He is the author of many articles and a number of monographs, including the books "The Export of American Capital [eksport amerikanskogo kapitala] and The Expansion of the Dollar [ekspansiya dollara], which were published under the pseudonym G. Andreyev.

A.A. Gromyko's new book is devoted to a pivotal question in world economics and politics -- the export of capital, which, as V. Lenin noted, has "acquired outstanding significance" with capitalism's development into imperialism. It is a fundamental work written in terms of a historical problem-solving approach. It illuminates in detail, using extensive statistical and documentary material, the peculiarities of expansion by the main imperialist powers over a long period -- almost a century. But the author devotes the main attention to the present day, studying in detail the economic expansion of the main imperialist country -- the United States, the American monopolies' activity in various parts of the world and in various markets (oil, rubber, agricultural goods and others), the levers for the monopolies' penetration abroad and their influence on U.S. diplomacy.

The book's topicality is emphasized by the fact that it examines important problems -- central problems, one may boldly say -- in the economic and political life of the modern world. The book is packed with factual material and contains a thorough analysis of many economic and political problems. And it would be simply impossible to outline the content of its eight chapters in a review. So I would like to concentrate on what is particularly substantial.

This means, first and foremost, the conclusions and generalizations on the peculiarities of the present-day international expansion of capital. Among these peculiarities the author points first and foremost to the increase in the significance of the export of capital. Explaining the sources of this phenomenon, he defines it as "the result of the rapid development of productive forces, the deepening internationalization of production, the expansion of world economic ties under the influence of scientific and technical progress and the extension of the positions of the multinational corporations." At the same time, the author stresses, the growth in the export of capital indicates modern capitalism's inability to "resolve its development problems other than through accelerated internationalization, a forced rate of foreign expansion, the suppression of the peoples' national sovereignty and their subjugation to its own contradictions onto the shoulders of peoples in other countries."

The books singles out among the peculiarities of the present-day international expansion of capital the increased aggressiveness of the export of capital (the concrete expression of this lies in flagrant violations of the basic norms of international intercourse and the principles of equality and mutual advantage and the undermining of the foundations of the peoples' national sovereignty, freedom and independence). Another important feature is the strengthening of the link between the export of capital and the foreign policy course of the imperialist powers, a contradictory link which reflect both changes in those countries' financial and industrial capital itself and radical changes in the correlation of forces in the world arena and the strengthening of the forces of socialism and national liberation. And lastly, another peculiarity of the present-day export of capital is the strengthening of its exploitative nature.

An undoubted merit of the book is the fact that it does not oversimplify complex problems but reflects their contradictory nature, the dialectics of life and the dialectics of the economic and political realities of the modern world.

The author convincingly shows the process of the further exacerbation of the general crisis of capitalism and its historically doomed nature. At the same time he clearly shows that capitalism's development is not at a standstill, that it still has considerable reserves. The book devotes much space to the growth of U.S. expansionist aspirations and the formation of and attempts to preserve and strengthen the "dollar empire." At the same time the author constantly stresses that these aspirations and attempts are opposed to mighty forces and that resistance to U.S. expansion is strengthening even on the part of other capitalist countries, which have considerably crowded American imperialism in the world market, and to some extent in its own domestic market. While showing that militarism, the arms race and wars are the inevitable offspring of imperialism and tracing the influence of the international expansion of American capital on the nature, main directions and methods of U.S. foreign policy, the author shows at the same time the growth of the forces opposing imperialism -- above all, world socialism. Its activity in the international arena has already made it possible to break the tragic cycle: world war -- a brief respite -- world war again. Objective changes in the world and the growth in the activeness of antiwar forces and movements have created new conditions whereby the ruling circles of bourgeois countries have been forced, as the book says, "to amend somewhat the nature of their approach to international problems."

Associated with the strengthening of peace-loving forces is the hope that it will be possible to avert the threat of nuclear war, preserve human civilization and ensure its further progress. "The world," the author writes, "does not develop according to the schedule laid down by U.S. monopolies and American big business or according to the schedule laid down by those figures who are on the captain's bridge of that country's foreign policy. The world develops according to objective laws discovered by Marxist-Leninist science, and the future belongs to the world of socialism."

It has already been noted that in exposing the expansionist, aggressive nature of imperialism the author does not lose sight of the fact that the increase in the significance of the export of capital is associated with objective processes in present-day world development. This means the rapid development of productive forces, the further internationalization of production and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. So the export of capital is a practice, a policy, which it is not enough to expose and censure. It is also necessary to propose a positive alternative to it and to find means of internationalizing production and forms of the international division of labor which are not detrimental to states' sovereignty and do not constitute the "export" of exploitation.

This is an important problem in present-day international relations. The author recalls the Soviet Union's struggle for the development of mutually advantageous, equal economic cooperation and the establishment of genuinely democratic norms in the system of international economic relations and economic, scientific and technical ties. Fierce resistance from imperialist circles, above all in the United States, and from multinational corporations must be overcome in this struggle. These circles are the main obstacle to the radical restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic basis.

The book cites the paragraph concerned with this restructuring in the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and the peoples' freedom and independence adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress: "It is necessary to strive to eliminate discrimination and any artificial barriers in international trade and to abolish all manifestations of inequality, diktat and exploitation in international economic relations."

"It is not hard to see," the author writes, "that this task, which follows on measures to ensure peace and international cooperation, is an integral part of socialism's principled foreign policy platform."

This leads to a question of great political resonance. On reading A.A. Gromyko's book you sense that the author is both an economist and a politician playing a direct part in the elaboration and practical implementation of the policy of our party and state. Naturally, the central ideas in this policy form the background for the study even of purely economic problems. From this viewpoint the book can also be regarded as an experiment -- a highly successful experiment -- not only in exposing the economic foundations of imperialism's aggressive policy but also in the economic substantiation of the viability of and necessity for detente. Speaking of the significance of detente and of preserving peace, the author cites the calculations of the so-called Club of Rome, according to which, given the present population growth rate, it will be necessary to create more than 1 billion new jobs by the year 2000 (and the average expenditure on creating one such job is $40,000). He also recalls the hundreds of millions of people living on the brink of starvation and in poverty, and the working people's other burdens.

Global problems are becoming exacerbated in the world -- raw materials, environmental conservation, the overcoming of the economic backwardness of countries subjected to colonial exploitation, and many more. Certain economic and financial difficulties which extend to a large number of countries have already become unprecedentedly acute.

One of these is the growing foreign debt of the developing countries, which, according to the OECD, exceeded $625 billion in December 1982. This is not only a matter of scale. Loans and credits from imperialist states to developing countries, once a factor for the stabilization of world capitalism (and at the same time an attempt to "buy off" socialism in the region of the former colonial periphery), have now become a very strong factor in the destabilization of the world capitalist system. Many developing countries now spend some 90 percent (and sometimes even 100 percent) of credits newly received from the West purely on paying off the interest on old debts. Only the semblance of the normal functioning of the international currency and financial system of capitalism can be maintained in this way. In practice it is a question of its foundations being undermined.

In a word, everything indicates that economically difficult decades lie ahead. Irresponsible policy, the squandering of resources in the senseless arms race, the lack of cooperation, the disruption of world economic ties because of international tension and the predatory conduct of imperialist powers -- all this is becoming a luxury which mankind can no longer permit itself.

Of course, relations of peaceful coexistence and detente do not in themselves resolve the economic problems hanging over the world. But it is impossible even to embark on resolving them without such relations. Throughout the world a warm response greeted the words of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who reaffirmed that "Soviet foreign policy has been and will remain as it was defined by the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of our party. Ensuring lasting peace and defending the peoples' right to independence and social progress are the unchanging goals of our foreign policy. In the struggle for these goals the party and state leadership will act in a principled, consistent and considered manner."

The policy of peace and detente must save mankind from nuclear catastrophe. At the same time it creates the conditions for the resolution of many economic problems whose exacerbation would have the gravest consequences both in themselves and as a result of their effect on policy. In other words, from the viewpoint of mankind's economic interests too there is no acceptable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente. This conclusion arises from the content of the book under review.

IZVESTIYA CITES HOPE FOR PROGRESS AT CSCE

PM161245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own Correspondent V. Vernikov dispatch: "At the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Madrid -- The work of the Madrid meeting of CSCE participant states continues to attract world public attention. According to the journalists accredited here right from the start, the press center has not been so crowded for a long time. The explanation for this lies in the atmosphere which is now developing in Madrid's Palace of Congresses. Journalists draw attention to the possibility of concluding the meeting by adopted a substantive and balanced final document confirming the general agreement to continue following the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

A businesslike atmosphere is probably the most accurate definition of the start of the present stage of the Madrid meeting, which is continuing to draw up the provisions of a final document within the framework of the draft proposed by neutral and nonaligned countries.

The delegations from the USSR and the other socialist countries long ago called for just such a businesslike approach. "It seems," the newspaper EL PAIS writes, "that after several months of inactivity the meeting participants have found a work method to try to make progress. The meeting must gather strength in order to fulfill its purpose. Pessimism is arounsed only by the official stand of the United States, which would like to use various manipulations to turn the meeting into a tool of the cold war."

The positions of many Western delegations here in Madrid have undoubtedly been influenced by European public concern at the development of world events, the activation of aggressive forces and the intensification of the danger of war. Above all the danger of nuclear catastrophe in connection with the U.S. and NATO intention to deploy new American missiles on the territory of a number of countries by the end of 1983.

In this situation the Madrid meeting is called upon to make an important contribution to easing confrontation on the continent. It is particularly necessary to have an agreement to convene a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe.

The importance of the peace-loving initiatives advanced in Prague at the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee is being noted here. Many delegates have spoken of this from the platform in Madrid's Palace of Congresses, pointing out that these specific proposals are aimed at preserving and deepening detente. As is known, the participants in the Prague conference firmly declared that their states will, as hitherto, promote in every possible way the speediest completion of the agreeing of the Madrid meeting's final document.

The peoples of Europe also await a similarly constructive approach from the other participants in the meeting.

WESTERN MEDIA DISTORTION OF CSCE WORK REPORTED

LD161922 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Madrid February 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Muravyov and Boris Petrov report:

The attention of the delegates of the current Madrid meeting of the states, members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, is concentrated on the editing of separate provisions of the draft concluding document. Positions are being clarified, mutually-acceptable wordings are being searched for mainly in a businesslike way, at special working groups, in informal contacts between the interested delegations.

In the course of this diversified work it gradually becomes clear where one sights possibilities of overcoming the existing difficulties and divergencies, and where there are no prerequisites for that.

As is noted in the lobby of the meeting, there are so far no signs of the positions drawing closer on such a key issue as the mandate of a conference of confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe, though practically the overwhelming majority of the participants stand for attainment of the accord on convocation of such a conference.

The cause of indignation in the lobby of the Madrid meeting and in circles of journalists, accredited at the meeting, is that some Western mass media in their reports sometimes grossly distort the state of affairs at the meeting, continue their attempts to present in a wrong light the positions of the delegations of the USSR and other socialist countries. Particularly zealous in this respect is the notorious radio station "Free Europe" the aim of which is to kindle the spirit of confrontation, to sow lies and slander.

As has become known, a number of delegations, including Western, note the impermissibility of arbitrarily, far-fetchedly interpreting the questions under discussion and the positions of the participating countries, as well as incompatibility of such abuse on the part of some Western mass media with the established procedure of the work of the Madrid meeting, with the principles of international cooperation in the sphere of information. This only creates additional obstacles to maintaining and developing a trustful, businesslike atmosphere at the Madrid meeting which is necessary for the productive course of the negotiations.

U.S. REPORT ON CHEMICAL WARFARE IN ASIA, DRA HIT

LD161950 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] New York February 16 TASS -- A critical analysis, carried out by the experts from Soviet competent organisations, of the report by the U.S. secretary of state to Congress "On Chemical War in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan: New Data", made by him on November 29, 1982, has been circulated today as a U.N. official document. This analysis was addressed to the U.N. secretary-general by the permanent mission of the Soviet Union to the United Nations.

The document of Soviet experts says, in part: The United States has been waging for several years on an official level a propaganda campaign over the USSR's involvement in the alleged use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

All-round analysis of the facts makes it possible to draw the conclusion that the U.S. Administration's campaign is a premeditated action, with its main purpose being to justify the U.S. race of chemical armaments, delude world public opinion by allegations that it is the Soviet Union, rather than the United States, which is preparing for a large-scale chemical war, undermine talks on total prohibition of chemical weapons and divert attention from the real chemical war that was waged by the United States for many years against the peoples in Indochina.

The State Department's report, as well as other documents of this kind, claims to be scientific. It assures that methods of sample gathering have been recently improved, and that the U.S. Administration has at its disposal photo documents and hospital records, as well as materials containing transcripts of conversations conducted by qualified personnel with eye-witnesses and victims. But apart from these words the report contains no factual material whatsoever.

Analysis of the report, the letter says, gives all grounds to conclude that "experts" of the U.S. Government applied every effort to produce as many false "facts of chemical attacks" and as little strict scientific objectivity during their analysis, as many hypotheses and as few concrete facts corroborating them as possible.

Reference to the results of the analysis of "samples" on mass spectrographs does not prove the fact of waging a chemical war by any state. It is not difficult to prepare fictitious samples of blood, urine, various tissues and plants or invent names of "victims" and "eye-witnesses."

The report cites "facts" of the use of chemicals by all means, imaginable and unimaginable. But the makers of the report were unable to name a single type of carrier plane or its number, a single number of an army unit, failed to produce as evidence a single unit of munition or even its fragment. State Department experts claim that even hand grenades are stuffed with mycotoxin mixtures. One has to be totally ignorant in questions of chemical weapons or have total disregard for elementary common sense to produce such data in official documents.

The report contains a forced admission that isolation of poisonous substances and toxins used in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan is impossible without gathering and analysing at least one of the following materials: Samples of the environment or physical samples affected by toxic agents, munition used to deliver toxins, biological samples taken from victims. Analysis of the data contained in the report shows that the American authorities have once again failed to come into possession of any physical samples.

It is only natural to expect that the data about the chemical attacks, to which the State Department refers, will include not only the names of provinces but also the names of the populated localities or the coordinates of the targets, against which chemical weapons are alleged to have been used, as well as the types of delivery vehicles and their identification markings. But the authors of the report do not furnish any such data.

The American side has advanced another hypothesis exonerating the possible use of mycotoxins as chemical weapons. Its essence is that the Soviet Union is allegedly using in South East Asia as chemical weapons a certain combination of mycotoxins, which is ostensibly the basis of "yellow rain." In the meantime, it is known to science that outbursts of mycotoxicoses in Thailand are rather frequent and are explained by the presence in that region of a natural combination of mycotoxins.

Scientific arguments are substantiated only when they rest on statistically trustworthy material, Soviet experts stress. In the meantime, the authors of the report have ultimately to concede that no conclusion of the post-mortem examination proved the existence of a cause-and-effect relationship between contact with the toxin and death.

The State Department's report, accusing other countries without providing concrete, comprehensively checked and confirmed data, is nothing more than a fabrication and a provocation. In the zeal of its slander campaign against the Soviet Union the State Department has carried inventions on this subject to what are truly absurd lengths.

USSR UN ENVOY ON U.S. ROLE IN MIDEAST CONFLICT

LD170625 Moscow TASS in English 0543 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Excerpts] New York February 17 TASS -- The Israeli-U.S. "strategic cooperation", which urged Tel Aviv on to further escalation of aggression and expansion, costs dearly to Arab peoples. This was pointed out here by many participants in a meeting of the U.N. Security Council which continued discussing the situation in the occupied Arab territories. As was emphasized at the meeting, approximately a half of the U.S. military and economic aid to Israel is now used to cover the costs connected with the colonization of the West Bank of the Jordan, Gaza and Golan Heights. Without that aid the colonization of the captured land would have been simply impossible.

Oleg Troyanovsky, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, emphasized that the essence of the U.S. imperialist course in the Middle East and the extent of U.S. military and political support for Tel Aviv were revealed again in all obviousness during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Facts indicate that the consolidation of Israel's hold on Arab territories in no lesser degree relies on Washington's direct support and aid.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has invariably supported and will continue to support the just cause of the Palestinian people and the Palestinians' courageous struggle for their legitimate rights. The Soviet Union proceeds from the assumption that a genuine solution to the Palestinian problem can be achieved only within the framework of an all-embracing Middle East settlement which should be based on the U.N. resolutions on Middle East matters.

ASIAN MINISTERS VIEW INTERNATIONAL THEMES

PM161557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Urgent Task of Today"]

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Feb -- The struggle to strengthen peace and secure economic progress -- that must be the task in present-day international relations, states the concluding document of the ministerial-level meeting of the Asian countries belonging to the Group of 77 which has ended here.

The participants in the meeting, held within the framework of UNCTAD, came out resolutely in favor of ending the arms race and adopting urgent measures in the disarmament sphere. They called on Iraq and Iran to cease hostilities and settle the conflict by peaceful means.

The delegates expressed profound concern in connection with the growth in the developing countries' economic difficulties. Their speeches contained sharp criticism of the transnational corporations, whose policy is aimed at the economic enslavement of young states.

TASS ON REAGAN'S 16 FEB PRESS CONFERENCE

LD171008 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Washington February 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: President Reagan's press conference Wednesday demonstrated once again that as far as the issues of arms control, first of all the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, are concerned, the U.S. Government is still sticking stubbornly to its old position which represents a gravest threat to peace not only in Europe but also in the whole world. Ronald Reagan reaffirmed the United States' commitment to its ill-fated "zero option" which, as is known, envisions the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union, while allowing the United States to retain its "forward-based" nuclear forces in Europe and the U.S. NATO allies to keep all their nuclear forces.

Clearly bidding to mislead American and world public opinion, Ronald Reagan claimed, contravening facts, that the United States was prepared to discuss any "legitimate offer" in that field but, he alleged, no such offers had been made.

One of the attending correspondents reminded the U.S. President in this connection that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov, has made a proposal which, as is known, provides for the reduction by the Soviet Union of hundreds of its missiles, including dozens of the most up-to-date ones dubbed SS-20s in the West.

Ronald Reagan's pronouncements at the press conference indicated that the U.S. Administration was profoundly concerned over the massive movement in the West in opposition to the stationing of American missiles. The President said it would be terrible if any of the U.S. allies dropped support for their siting. He made an obvious attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany by declaring that if the forthcoming elections in that country early next March produced a government which would reject plans to deploy new American missiles in West Germany, that would be "a terrible setback for the cause of peace and disarmament".

It follows from what Ronald Reagan told the press conference that the United States is contemplating another dangerous military adventure in the Middle East. Thus, he confirmed that the United States had sent four AWACS reconnaissance planes to Egypt. Besides, it has been reported from the Pentagon that a task force of the U.S. Sixth Fleet led by the aircraft-carrier Nimtz was dispatched to the central Mediterranean towards Libyan shores.

The President conceded that the U.S. economic position continued to be grave. One of the most disappointing things about the current recession, he said, was its duration.

At the same time Ronald Reagan assured the newsmen with affected optimism again that economic recovery was not far away. He supported his claim by citing patently fabricated official data about the 0.6-per-cent drop in the rate of unemployment last January. In fact, the drop occurred only on paper. According to the Labour Department, the number of jobs in January as well as the percentage of the Americans employed in production did not grow. How then was the Reagan administration able to "reduce" umemployment. It was able to achieve this simply with the stroke of the pen -- by including the entire personnel of the Armed Forces in the number of the employed and then computing the rate of unemployment on the basis of this "grown" number of the employed.

TV REPORTS ON REAGAN SPEECH ON ECONOMY

LD161321 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2020 GMT 15 Feb 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Discussing whether it is worthwhile for Reagan to run for reelection next year, House Majority Leader James Wright said that one of the strong facets of the present White House boss is his capabilities as an orator. Give him the text, Wright said of Reagan, and he will make a song of it.

I recalled these words on reading the text of the President's latest speech, which we have just received. He delivered this speech yesterday to a group of young businessmen in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. It really was not a speech but a song, but one cannot see whether the music was more optimistic or funereal, if it was a salutation or a requiem. The head of the U.S. Administration had to admit that U.S. industry is still in a difficult situation; and Americans are continuing, as he said, to feel the pain of the economic recession. The recession has hit especially hard in the regions of the country where the main U.S. industries -- the auto, steel and chemical industries -- are concentrated, Reagan stated.

The President went on to say that the White House intends to continue looking for a way out of the present crisis, which is unparalleled since the times of the great depression, along the lines of the ingloriously bankrupt Reaganomics. He made all kinds of claims that the federal budget for fiscal 1984, which he recently submitted to Congress, was fair, sensible and realistic. The bill includes as unprecedented level of military spending, about $280 billion. At the same time, the administration plans to cut the most vital domestic social programs by another $40 billion, including aid for the unemployed, the needy, the aged, the sick and invalids.

Naturally this speech, this plaintive song, the once again recall Wright's metaphor, made a very depressing impact on soberminded Americans, and especially on many representatives of business circles, who have already grown tired of Reagan's constant assurances that the economy is on the mend. In a Harris poll for BUSINESS WEEK of managers of 600 of the biggest U.S. corporations, only 39 percent called the President's program for economic recovery effective. It is interesting to note that during a similar poll conducted quite recently, last August, 58 percent of the businessmen expressed hopes for the success of Reaganomics. You can see what the drop is like -- from 58 to 39 percent. Also, note that we are talking here not about students, who could be accused of immaturity, lack of qualifications or of their traditional inclination to rebellion. We are not talking about housewives. We are talking about unemployed or about black people. The Harris service, I will remind you, polled businessmen, representatives of business circles, who should, one would think, be pillars of state power and the personification of soberminded business America. So you see that these people are also beginning to withhold their trust from the President.

SINOLOGIST ON UPSURGE IN CHINA STUDY IN USSR

OW170401 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Station reporter (Rubin) interview with Professor (Sokov), Soviet sinologist and doctor of philology -- date and place not given; Prof (Sokov) speaks in Russian followed by translation]

[Text] [Question] The Institute of Oriental Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences is a major center for scientific study of the Orient. As a leading person of that center dealing with the culture, art and language of various oriental countries, what is your area of study?

[Answer] My primary area of study is China -- more specifically, the Chinese language. I began studying the Chinese language in the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies in the early 1940's. I had started scientific research on the Chinese language by the end of the 1940's. My primary interest now is the study of Chinese grammar and the history of the Chinese language. Written Chinese -- which has a longstanding history -- is not only unique in the history of the development of the Chinese language but also in the history of the development of languages of all mankind. I think studying the development of languages is an inspiring and important scientific work. My latest study of the Chinese language is confined to the compilation of Chinese grammar. Although our country has done a great deal of work in this field, the study of Chinese grammar has yet to be carried out in depth.

[Question] In the 1950's, Soviet philologists, as well as experts in other scientific departments in our country, cooperated with their Chinese counterparts. Can you comment on this?

[Answer] The Soviet Union and China cooperated in various fields at that time, but regrettably such contacts were discontinued. But the scientific study of life in China, including the study of the Chinese language, is being revived. We are happy to learn that the Institute for the Study of the Chinese Language has also resumed its work; leading that institute is the world famous Prof (Nyufashin).

Articles and works of noted Chinese philologist Prof (Wang Li) and other Chinese scholars are being published. We are also very happy to learn that they have done a great deal of work in disseminating knowledge about the Chinese language abroad. I think that restoring contacts between Chinese and Soviet scholars will be beneficial to both sides. Soviet scholars will definitely welcome this. I think that scholarly contacts will in the end help improve the relations between the two countries as well as the two peoples and also help restore and consolidate the traditional Soviet-Chinese Friendship.

[Question] While we are on the subject of friendship between the two countries, can you please describe briefly your work in the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society?

[Answer] I have been with the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society for several years. I have been vice chairman of that society for the past 5 years. I have been making every effort, and shall continue to do so in the future, to strengthen and improve Soviet-Chinese Friendship through our activities. It should be pointed out that the work of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society -- even in the most difficult times -- is based on CPSU policies; namely, to preserve the friendship between the Soviet and Chinese people regardless of difficulties. To this end, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society organized massive activities to celebrate the 25th anniversary of its founding. We also sponsored an exhibition displaying books on China by Soviet writers in celebration of this occasion. I had the honor to cut the ribbon marking the opening of this exhibition. I was happy to find some of my works among the 500 books on display. I said afterwards: As vice chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, I earnestly hope that the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association will restore ties.

KAMENTSEV IN JAPAN FOR BILATERAL FISHERY TALKS

OW170353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 17, KYODO -- Iwazo Kaneko, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and visiting Soviet Fisheries Ministers Vladimir Kamentsev met here Thursday to discuss bilateral fisheries issues.

The meeting, held in a friendly atmosphere, attracted keen attention since Kamentsev is the first Soviet fisheries minister to come to Japan in six years and is here on the first official visit by a Soviet Cabinet minister since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. The Japanese Government considers it a good chance to assess the Soviet posture toward Japan under the new regime led by General Secretary Yuriy Andropov.

At the meeting, Kaneko expressed the hope of extending the current tentative bilateral pact into a longer-term one to set the fish catch quota in each other's 200-mile fishing zones.

Opinions are gaining ground in the Japense fishing industry that the pact which is renewed every year should be made into the long-term one to stabilize Japenese fishing activities. They also discussed the possibility of promoting bilateral fishery cooperation, including joint study on fishery technology and development.

At the outset of the meeting, Kaneko said it is very meaningful that both Japan and the Soviet Union can discuss fishery issues in a frank manner. Noting that close bilateral fishery cooperation between the two countries has been growing for the past few years, Kaneko also expressed hope that Moscow would extend further cooperation in smoothing future negotiations.

Expressing appreciation for his invitation, Kamentsev noted that both countries are maintaining their fishery operations in a stable manner even in the 200-mile zone age. He also said both countries can make a frank exchange of views on issues of common interest.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST 'NAGANO COMMISSION' TRIP

LD162348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] The largest delegation of Japanese business circles in the entire history of Soviet-Japanese trade links leaves for Moscow on 22 February. Our Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov reports on the attempts of Japanese reaction to intimidate members of the delegation and make them give up their trip to the USSR:

What I witnessed today reminded me of old cinema newsreels about the excesses by the Nazis in Germany during the thirties. About ten trucks and vans daubed with malicious slogans and bedecked with the flags of the former Imperial Army surrounded the building of the Marubeni Enterprise. The chairman of that firm's board is going to Moscow as part of the delegation. With slogans and hysterical yelling through powerful loudspeakers the bandits threatened reprisals against members of the delegation. Members of the gang wearing helmets and the speckled uniforms of paratroopers burst into the firm's foyer and scattered ignited smoke-bombs there. Similar demonstrations by right-wingers were staged today outside the premises of other firms whose leaders are going to the USSR.

The signal for this type of foray was given by none other than U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. During his recent visit to Tokyo, Shultz said Japan should link trade relations with the USSR, and in particular the talks that the present delegation will be holding in Moscow, with its claims to Soviet territory. These claims are contrary both to international law and to common sense. The gangs which have been committing their excesses against Japanese trade firms have turned Shultz's statement into their main slogan.

However, they will not succeed in intimidating the members of the delegation. Shigeo Nagano, head of the delegation and president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, announced that 230 leaders of 120 major firms and economic organizations will be going to the USSR. The aim of the visit, Nagano pointed out, is to pave the way for a further expansion of trade with the USSR.

NEW U.S.-JAPANESE MANEUVERS INCREASE TENSION

LD161117 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo February 16 TASS -- The Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN, quoting a spokesman for the National Defence Agency of Japan, has reported that the next Japanese-U.S. Air Force manoeuvres will take place on February 23-24. The manoeuvres will involve U.S. Air Force planes and helicopters from the Kadena Base and Japanese ones from the Naha base.

Another show of force by the United States and Japan indicates that Washington and Tokyo are stepping up war preparations and whipping up tension in that part of the world, posing a real threat to the security of Asian countries, first and foremost Southeast Asian ones.

JAPAN'S NATSUME CALLS FOR STRONGER ARMED FORCES

LD170942 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo February 17 TASS -- Dissatisfaction of Japanese military circles over Tokyo's "inadequate efforts" in the buildup of the Armed Forces was expressed by Haruo Natsume, the chief of the Defence Department of the National Defence Agency, at a meeting held here with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He asserted that the government must pay "still bigger attention" to military questions and must concentrate all efforts on the further strengthening of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. In the last ten years Japan's expenditures on the Armed Forces have already been annually increased by 6.5-7 per cent in spite of the acute crisis in state finances. For its level of military potential the country already now holds one of the first places in Asia. Nevertheless, the Japanese military insist on Tokyo still further step up its militaristic preparations.

ASEAN MEMBERS FEAR OF JAPANESE BUILDUP CITED

LD162248 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 16 Feb 83

[From "The World Today" Program, presented by Lev Novikov]

[Text] Tokyo -- The TOKYO SHIMBUN writes today that the buildup in Japan's military might is a direct threat to the security of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian nations. Naturally, this view is also held by the leaders of public opinion in member countries of this regional organization, to which Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand belong. Their fears increased especially after the accession to power in Tokyo of the Cabinet of Nakasone, who has declared his intention to expand zone of operations of his Armed Forces to a distance of up to 1,000 miles from the shores of Japan. In effect this means that Tokyo has already included the sovereign states of Southeast Asia in its defense sphere. This is all the more alarming in that

in a recent speech in parliament the Japanese prime minister asserted that Japan's warships could cooperate with the U.S. 7th Fleet in virtually any part of the ocean is required by extraordinary circumstances.

Threat To ASEAN States

LD161153 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo February 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports: The Japanese military buildup poses an immediate threat to the Association of South East Asian states (ASEAN). The newspaper TOKYO SHUMBUN writes today that this opinion is shared unanimously by the leaders and the public of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand which make up this regional organisation. Concern in ASEAN, the paper points out, has grown especially grave since the advent to power in Japan of the government of Yasuhiro Nakasone, who declared its intention to extend the zone of operations of its Armed Forces to 1,000 miles from Japanese shores. In essence, this means that Tokyo has already included sovereign states of Southeast Asia in "the sphere of its defence".

Moreover, latest statements by Japanese leaders signal their readiness to conduct military activities "in the event of contingencies" not only in the 1,000-mile zone but also at even a much longer distance from its shores. Characteristically, Masaru Maeda chief of staff of the naval "Self-Defense Force", declined at a press conference here to clearly mark the geographical boundaries of possible operations by the Japanese Armed Forces.

During his recent speech in Parliament, Prime Minister Nakasone claimed that Japanese naval ships can "cooperate" with the U.S. Seventh Fleet practically in any part of the ocean if this is required by "contingencies".

JAPAN'S PUBLIC CONCERN OVER 'MILITARISM' CITED

LD162318 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast; report by V. Tsvetov]

[Text] The militarist course of the Japanese Government is causing increasing concern among the public in the country. If what is happening in Japan at present is left unheeded, (?we may be) moving toward a new war; I feel the danger, I never thought about it before but I have now decided to join the anti-war movement; the present government's policy is causing me great anxiety; we must put a halt to it.

The further it goes the more difficult it will be to stop it. Neomilitarism and revanchism have already been fitted into an organizational uniform which reminds one partly of the Nazi blackshirts and partly of servicemen in the Japanese Army of today. [Video shows group of neofascists entering a temple.] (?Here you can see) those who are ready today to implement the government's program of transforming Japan into an insinkable aircraft carrier, to block sea straits linking the USSR with the ocean and to carry out military operations together with the U.S. fleet thousands of miles from Japanese shores. It is believed that in (?this) Japanese temple are the souls of all the Japanese who fell in battle -- and there are over 3 million of them at present. But if those young thugs should get a free rein the souls of the whole nation may move into the temple as a result of their actions.

In order to prevent this happening, so that Japan should not turn into a battle field in a nuclear war, an increasing number of Japanese are thinking about how to put an end to the present government's policy. An increasing number of Japanese are actively protesting the rebirth of militarism in the country.

KORNILOV ON 'PLOT' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

PM151331 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Feb 83 p 3

[Political observer Yuriy Kornilov "View of Events": "Plot Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] In my journalistic archives there are several photographs taken in Kabul in April 1978. The ancient Afghan capital had an unusual, unforgettable look that spring. The skeleton of a burned-out tank sat in the center of the city, in the square in front of the entrance to the former royal palace, subsequently renamed the House of the Peoples. People came in an unending stream to honor the memory of the troops who died storming the palace.

That was 5 years ago. What important and truly historic changes have taken place on Afghan soil during this period. Power in the country has passed from the hands of the feudal landowner class into the hands of the working people and a fundamentally new chapter has begun in Afghanistan's centuries-long history. The people of the country have become the creators and architects of their own destiny. The Afghan countryside is changing its face. In the first stage of land reform around 300,000 peasant families received plots of land free and water, without which life is impossible. was made available to the whole people. A cultural revolution is developing, bursting the age-old veins of ignorance and prejudice. National industry is growing and strengthening. The progressive regime's social base is widening.

Revolutionary Afghanistan's successes are welcomed by all who cherish the cause of peace and the peoples' independence, but these successes are prompting a totally opposite reaction in the camp of the young republic's enemies. Not a week passes without, say, the Afghan press reporting outrages by gangs of counterrevolutionaries and terrorists invading the sovereign DRA. And imperialism's hirelings resort to all manner of crimes in an attempt to check the revolution: Savage violence against partiots, mass murders of totally innocent people, armed attacks on caravans carrying food and medicine, destruction of mosques and burning down of villages, blowing up of bridges and poisoning of wells -- this is the bloody handiwork of counterrevolution. In the period since April 1978 bandits and saboteurs have destroyed nearly 2,000 schools and around 140 hospitals and medical centers and have caused damage to industry running into billion of Afghanis....

Of course, the counterrevolutionary rabble would have been routed a long time ago had they not been able to rely on the all-round support of imperialist circles, above all the United States, who unleashed and are stepping up the undeclared war against the revolutionary DRA. Back in March 1981, Reagan publicly proclaimed Washington's intention to continue suppling U.S. weapons to the counterrevolutionary gangs invading the DRA. Now the Washington administration, which is aiming to gain U.S. imperialist hegemony in world affairs, is not only failing to conceal but is openly publicizing its anti-Afghan plans, and that even though it is known from press reports that the United States has already appropriated more than $200 million for anti-Afghan activity.

But this, apparently ...was not enough. Resolutions have gone to the Senate and the House of Representatives envisaging an expansion of "material assistance" to the counterrevolutionaries. The bandit interventionists, who are being trained and equipped under the leadership of CIA emissaries at 80 bases and strongpoints in Pakistan, are now being supplied with an abundance of such weapons as mortars and air defense missile systems, recoilless guns and chemical ammunition "made in U.S.A."

In the United States itself the thugs and murderers who head the counterrevolutionary formations and go to Washington for money and instructions are cared and provided for by senators and congressmen who publicly call them "fighters for Islam" and "devotees of Afghan individuality." The White House incumbent himself had the nerve to arrange a reception the other day for basmak gang leaders specially brought to Washington and, to demonstrate "satisfaction with the talks," even posed with them for photographs. "The Afghan public rightly views the unseemly farce perpetrated by the U.S. President during and after the specially arranged White House meeting with the representatives of the counterrevolutionary rabble as a provocative act aimed at further exacerbating the Afghan situation," the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR notes in this connection.

Some of the U.S. NATO allies are becoming increasingly involved in Washington's interventionist, adventurist policy. It is known, for example, that the Tory government, following the example of its "senior partner" in the Atlantic bloc, has already set aside around 18 million pounds to "support" Afghan counterrevolution, and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher and Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs D. Hurd, visiting Pakistan, stated directly that "the armed struggle in Afghanistan must be continued." And what about the discussion of the "Afghan problem" at the Brussels NATO Council meeting late last year? Under cover of hypocritical calls for "respect for Afghanistan's sovereignty and independence," the participants effectively attempted to justify the continuation of the U.S. line of undermining the Afghan revolution and of trying to impose on the Afghans a reactionary regime which would serve imperialist interests in the Middle East and at the same time tie Pakistan, which basically has already become a transshipment point for aggression and is acting as a U.S. gendarme in the area, more closely to its military strategy.

Imperialism's armed assaults on sovereign Afghanistan are supplied with the requisite "propaganda backup." The so-called "Afghan question" is being actively used by certain Western circles (especially in the United Nations and at the Madrid meeting) to slander the Afghan revolution and the USSR; Afghanistan's enemies are wickedly falsifying the picture of the objective processes taking place in the country and distorting the character of the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance to its friendly neighbor. It is well known that the USSR, which extended a helping hand to the Afghan people defending their freedom and revolutionary gains against outside encroachment, has never intended and does not intend to turn Afghanistan into a base against other countries, and it has said it is willing to withdraw its troops by agreement with the DRA Government immediately, as soon as foreign interference in Afghan affairs ceases and guarantees are given that interference will not resume in the future. These are the facts -- but what do slanderers care for facts: The lie about the "Soviet threat" and the evil-minded fabrications about "the hand of Moscow" are what U.S. aggressive circles use as a cover for infiltrating the region, setting up military positions and trying again and again to reverse a course of events which is not to Washington's liking.

Flouting the generally recognized norms and principles of the UN Charter, the United States is effectively following the path of aggression and crude and blatant interference in Afghan internal affairs, refusing to acknowledge the Afghan people's inalienable right to arrange their own life themselves. But the fiercer the attacks from outside against the sovereign DRA, the more resolutely the Afghan people rebuff the interventionists. It is characteristic that even the U.S. State Department has effectively been compelled to admit this. In a recent report on the Afghan situation it notes with undisguised irritation the "political weakness" of Afghan counterrevolution.

Yes, a people who have carried out the revolution and can rely on the support and solidarity of true and reliable friends will never be brought to their knees by bullets and bombs! "Under the leadership of the PDPA our people will surmount all the difficulties and ordeals and will inevitably achieve victory," Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, said at the Kremlin session celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Life is again and again confirming the truth of these words.

The U.S. Administration and the governments of a number of Afghanistan's neighbors have a chance to demonstrate by actions, not in words, their commitment to eliminating tension around Afghanistan. The way is clear for a political settlement. The way to achieve it is not to intensify aggression or try to settle the Afghan people's fate behind their back, but to hold talks on the broad, constructive basis contained in the DRA Government's proposals put forward in May 1980 and August 1981. There is no sensible alternative. And the sooner Washington accepts this, the better.

U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN DRA 'RUDE VIOLATION'

AU161432 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Feb 83 p 6

[Article by Professor Nikolay Ushakov, section head of the State and Law Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and member of the UN International Law Commission: "Rude Violation of International Norms," "especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO through APN"]

[Text] A process of normalizing the internal situation and introducing positive transformations in the social-economic area is constantly taking place in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A process of democratization is also actively being implemented, and the remnants of feudalism are being successfully overcome. At the same time the Afghan people are being forced to build a modern society under conditions of constantly increasing interference on the part of the United States and other states, which have imposed on Afghanistan a real, although undeclared war.

In the United States one can often hear statements about "the legal rights of the Afghan people." In fact, however, it is the actions of the United States which are a rude violation of the principle of noninterference, defined by Article 7 of the UN Charter. The Declaration on the Principles of International Law, unanimously adopted by the UN General Assembly on 24 October 1970 states that no state or a group of states have the right to interfere -- directly or indirectly -- in the internal or foreign affairs of any other state.

The actions of the United States against Afghanistan are also a rude violation of the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force, established by Article 4 of the UN Charter, and must be defined as an act of aggression, according to the definition of aggression unanimously adopted by the UN General Assembly on 14 December 1974.

The undeclared war against Afghanistan must stop. The situation in the region requires a political solution. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has repeatedly proposed a constructive program for comprehensively and justly solving the problems which have emerged. This program was presented in detail in the 24 August 1981 declaration of the Afghan Government. The Geneva talks between the foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan, which took place in June 1982 were also a step toward further progress in normalizing the situation, and Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, positively evaluated the dialogue which began between the two countries. The diplomatic efforts will doubtlessly render positive results.

Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, declared from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly that only one thing is required for this: to stop the armed aggression against Afghanistan, and to stop interfering in the internal affairs of this sovereign nonaligned country.

U.S. SOURCE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN AFGHANISTAN

AU161358 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Feb 83 p 6

[Article by Professor Nikolay Antonov, "Barbarous Methods" "Especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO through APN"]

[Text] Ammunition containing the strong toxic substance VX (which paralyses the nervous system) has been produced for the U.S. Army, and on the orders of the Pentagon a new kind of "humane" chemical weapon -- the poisonous substance BZ (which strongly affects the psyche) was developed. Together with its allies the United States has also included in its weapons the CS poisonous substance, which causes asphyxiation with terrible pain.

After the sadly notorious "experiments" with napalm and poisonous substances by the American Army against the DPRK soldiers and population and in the war in Vietnam, the United States was forced under the pressure of public opinion to ratify -- with a delay of 50 years -- the Geneva protocol of 1925, which bans the use of chemical and biological weapons in combat. Despite this, the development of such weapons in the United States continues. Their use also continues, even when the United States is not directly involved in the combat activities. Therefore it is no accident that the bands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries are armed with chemical ammunition made in the United States. What we mean are the handgrenades containing CS, which the United States does not want to include in the framework of the Geneva talks on a total ban of chemical weapons. In their vocabulary CS is a means of fighting "street disturbances." In fact, when this substance is used on healthy people, in the open and in low concentration its toxic effect is not great. In Vietnam, however, the U.S. Army used highly concentrated CS for "cleaning out" caves and other shelters of the Vietnamese. I have seen terrible documentary photos which show people killed or crippled forever by CS. Now the United States is repeating its Vietnamese "experiment" through its Afghan mercenaries, who used handgrenades containing the agent CS-517 against pupils in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, exploding the grenades in closed rooms. And that is not all. After a bandit attack on a school in Kabul 40 persons were killed by another deadly toxic substance.

In order to divert attention from their crimes the United States developed a slanderous campaign on the alleged use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in Afghanistan. The facts however point to the opposite direction: The chemical weapons which are being used now or which have been used in Asia are only of American origin.

REPORTAGE ON KAPITSA-LED DELEGATION'S SRV VISIT

Meets Pham Van Dong

LD111122 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi February 11 TASS -- The Communist Party, the government and the entire people of Vietnam unconditionally approve and support the foreign-policy actions of the Soviet state and the Soviet Union's major peace initiatives aimed at curbing the imperialist-inspired arms race, averting the threat of nuclear war and ensuring world peace, Pham Van Dong, member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has stated.

Pham Van Dong received here a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR led by M.S. Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. The Vietnamese head of government expressed his satisfaction with the extension of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Meets SRV Leaders

LD101623 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi February 10 TASS -- A Soviet Foreign Ministry delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Mikhail Kapitsa, has been received here by Vietnam's foreign minister Nguyen Co Thach. During talks with a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry delegation, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister of Vietnam Ha Van Lau, the sides exchanged views on questions of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and other problems.

The sides stated with satisfaction that relations of fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam are successfully evolving on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and in accordance with the guidelines set during summit meetings between Soviet and Vietnamese leaders.

The Vietnamese side highly assessed and expressed full support for the Soviet Union's important peace initiatives directed at curbing the imperialist-launched arms race, averting the threat of nuclear war and ensuring peace in Asia and the world at large.

The Soviet side expressed full support for the policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea directed at successful construction of socialism and defence of the security of each of these countries, consolidation of solidarity between the three fraternal countries of Indo-China and transformation of Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability.

PRAVDA ON KAMPUCHEAN PARTY PLENUM, SUCCESSES

PM101311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 83 Second Edition p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Confident March"]

[Text] The Fifth Plenum of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee was held in Phnom Penh the other day to examine questions of Kampuchea's socioeconomic development last year as well as the prospects for the country's rebirth and further construction this year. The plenum was an impressive demonstration of the momentum which the process of forming the new Kampuchea has gained.

This important political event in the life of the revolutionary vanguard of the Kampuchean working people took place at a remarkable moment. After overcoming tremendous difficulties, the basic sector of the national economy -- agriculture -- has begun to gather speed in development. The production of the main food crop -- rice -- increased 25 percent in 1982 compared with 1981. Rubber plantations, which yield one of the main national export commodities, latex, increased threefold. Their restoration continues. The experience of work by the "solidarity labor teams" as the basic form of cooperativization and by model cooperatives of the top type and by state farms reaffirmed the correctness of the KPRP's chosen course of rural transformation.

The revived agriculture is the basis not only for improving the population's life, but also for reviving production at industrial and power industry enterprises. There have been particularly notable shifts in increasing output at factories in light and food industry. In the people's education system, the numbers attending school have increased, surpassing the highest indicators in the past. The population is provided with stable medical services in the cities and villages.

The successful implementation of the plans for socioeconomic rebirth outlined by the Fourth KPRP Congress indicated the Kampuchean people's total support for the program for developing the country along the path of building the foundations of a socialist society. A genuinely democratic political system has been created in the republic and is operating effectively.

The basis of Kampuchea's foreign policy, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen said at a session of the National Assembly, is the strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries and the joint struggle with them against imperialism and reaction and for peace and disarmament. Kampuchea fully supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at achieving peace and ending the arms race.

The quantitative and qualitative changes in the political, social and economic life of the Kampuchean people are evidence of the profound, irreversible changes in the destiny of this ancient country. The Kampuchean people's progressive development and confidence in the future are based on the support and assistance of the fraternal socialist community countries and on the republic's growing international prestige as a state which advocates peace and good-neighborliness and the transformation of the Southeast Asian region into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

GDANSK 'SOLIDARITY COMMISSION' MEMBERS ARRESTED

LD171040 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw February 17 TASS -- Security agencies in Gdansk detained members of a clandestine group who called themselves "Second All-Polish 'Solidarity Commission.' [quotation marks as received] by decision of the prosecutor, ten most active members of the clandestine group were arrested, the PAP agency reports.

During the operation of martial law in Poland, the agency points out, they "prepared, printed and distributed illegal provocative publications, calling for the violation of law and order in the country".

KULIKOV RECEIVED BY BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

LD161224 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia February 16 TASS -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of Bulgaria, received today Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty States, who stayed here on a working visit.

They discussed questions relating to cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Army and the armies of other fraternal countries in the light of the decisions taken by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee and the meeting of the defence ministers' committee of the Warsaw treaty countries.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK ON PRAGUE PEACE PROPOSALS

PM161343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 83 Second Edition p 4

[Article by Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister: "Peace Declaration"]

[Text] The results of a Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee (PCC) Conference invariably provoke profound interest not just in political circles but also among the broad international public. If we take the recent PCC Prague Conference, we can say that the Political Declaration adopted there has riveted the attention of the whole world as an international act of the first importance.

This is so primarily the Political Declaration is an appeal, an outstretched hand offering cooperation with all those who share the desire to promote the consolidation of peace and international cooperation. The policy of relaxing tension and disarmament and the prevention of the threat of war, especially nuclear war in advancing the Prague Declaration the socialist community states are offering mankind a real alternative to nuclear catastrophe. This document shows that even in the present-day complex situation, the socialist countries see no reason to change this strategy.

The spirit and the letter of the Political Declaration fully reflect the actual nature of the Prague session, which was marked by a constructive, businesslike and calm approach, springing from the socialist countries' commonality of aims and their close unity which rests on the invincible teaching of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The declaration clearly demonstrates the Warsaw Pact member states' forceful line of action in international relations, with the accent on talks and political dialogue.

Behind this document there is also the extremely important fact that the results of the PCC Prague Conference serve as an important new confirmation of the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence which nowadays finds its creative development in the form of the detente process. Thus, it is a question of a policy which orients states with different social systems not toward what divides them, but toward what unites them and what the peoples' present and future must be. This means an orientation toward peaceful all-around fruitful cooperation which is to everybody's advantage.

The outstanding document of the summit meeting of socialist countries' representatives also considerably enriches the methodology of the scientifically substantiated elaboration of the main questions of international politics. This is attested by the depth of analysis of the basic processes which form the two poles of the present-day international situation. The top political representatives of the Warsaw Pact states noted with alarm that the situation is continuing to deteriorate and that the course of events in the world is taking an increasingly dangerous turn. Here imperialist circles are replacing cooperation with confrontation and attempts to undermine the peaceful foundations of interstate relations and are calling in question the development of political contacts and mutually advantageous economic and cultural ties between countries. The PCC Prague conference primarily gave a warning that the arms race is entering qualitatively new, far more dangerous phase. This analysis clearly shows that the line toward an arms buildup being pursued by the United States and certain of its allies with a view to achieving military superiority, including in Europe, is leading to the disruption of international stability.

On the other hand, this analysis covers the whole breadth of the essential main phenomenon and tendencies which very patently attest that despite the very complex switches in world development, a very real possibility exists to overcome the dangerous stage in international relations. "The present course of events can and must be stopped and their development channeled in a direction which meets the peoples' aspirations," the Warsaw Pact Political Declaration says.

The socialist countries believe the curbing of the arms race and the achievement of a decisive breakthrough at the disarmament talks, primarily those concerning nuclear arms, to be a very important and absolutely urgent task. We are talking primarily about the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, the new Soviet proposals advanced 21 December 1982 by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from the platform of the ceremonial session to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Are designed to promote the progress of these talks. In their Prague Declaration, the Warsaw Pact member states consistently, point by point, proposal by proposal in the field of nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons, indicate the way forward which must be followed so that our civilization is not fated to become a present day Pompeii.

Among the initiatives and concrete impetuses aimed at improving the international situation, the most important is the major new proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of armed force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states.

Its nucleus would be a mutual pledge by both alliances' member states not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other and consequently not to be the first to use armed force in general against each other. This is indisputably a far-reaching plan for a settlement in the spirit of peace, which includes a pledge on the nonuse of armed force and the preservation of peaceful relations. The treaty is thus aimed at creating a situation in which states belonging to different class-political groupings will not live side by side simply sticking to the rule "don't fire on your neighbor" while otherwise remaining in sterile isolation, but on the contrary will actively develop broad mutually advantageous ties.

And only thus is it possible to avert in time, calmly and impartially any danger arising from misfire, error or chance before it turns into armed conflict. This is the essence of the qualitative innovativeness of the concept of an agreement between whole military political alliances, on whose relations the future of peace depends to a considerable degree.

The qualitatively new approach to the already existing concept of a pledge on the nonuse of force, as formulated for instance in the UN Charter, must be regarded as a very vital factor. That charter envisages the categorical banning of force only against the territorial inviolability or political independence of states, whereas the treaty proposed by the socialist countries gives concrete expression to and develops this pledge, banning the use of armed force against ships, aircraft and military subunits, against important strategic communications and space installations of the contracting parties and also in other cases which may result in armed conflict.

Moreover, a treaty proposed on these bases cannot be compared with any previously concluded nonaggression agreement or pact. Thus, the draft adopted in Prague is not the culminating result of efforts to eliminate the threat of war, but on the contrary is just one part of and the basis for this process of lowering the level of confrontation. It also offers accords and new disarmament and confidence-building measures. Finally, this draft grants other countries, that is all nonaligned and neutral states of Europe and other continents too, the right to sign this agreement.

Thus, it is a question of an open treaty. Without foisting definitive conclusions on anybody, the draft treaty lays the foundation for constructive talks. The whole of this treaty rests on the principle of the equality and identical security of the two military-political alliances and of any other state which becomes party to this treaty. Moreover, this draft is written in the clearest possible language, which meets the people's aspirations -- the language of peace.

Consequently, it is a draft based not on theses of a general nature but on practical propositions which are businesslike in content and form. These propositions accurately lay down the extent and sphere of action of the adopted pledges, determine the circle of treaty participants and also envisage a link between these pledges and international acts designed to help strengthen the United Nations as the universal instrument of ensuring collective security.

Czechoslovakia, as our delegation at the PCC Prague Conference confirmed, within the framework of concerted actions with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, will do its utmost to try and ensure that this fundamental initiative of the Warsaw Pact member-states provides an impetus for new talks on ensuring stability and security in Europe and helps strengthen mutual trust between European states. In this noble activity the CSSR is also ready to promote with all its might the implementation of a fundamental treaty philosophy at any talks with the partners from the Western countries, which is that if we set ourselves the goal of reducing tension and eliminating mistrust between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states, we must start from the most important factor, which is mutual renunciation of the use of armed force.

As for our further actions, they are laid down by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government resolution of 14 January, 1983, in accordance with which Czechoslovak party and state organizations and institutions are instructed to "translate the conclusions drawn at the session into concrete plans and ensure their consistent implementation." The Czechoslovak foreign policy office is already implementing the important task with a very high sense of responsibility in its daily practical activity.

As the country where the recent PCC meeting was held and as one of the organizers of its historic conference in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on the basis of the powers conferred by the other fraternal countries has swiftly provided and will continue to provide information on its results for the leaders of all world states, primarily the NATO countries, members of the Nonaligned Movement, UN representatives and other components of international life.

We note with satisfaction that the many comments attest to the increasing sense of responsibility of politicians and public figures for the situation in the world. Among realistically-minded circles and in the ranks of progressive and peace-loving forces -- and today they are in an absolute majority -- this reaction is mainly reassuring. We are also pleased at the appraisal given by UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar, who described the Political Declaration as an "expression of the Warsaw Pact member states' positive approach to the United Nations and its charter."

This time, even those circles which previously used to reject "on principle" everything which came out of the East reacted more soberly to the Prague proposals. Almost all leading representatives of the NATO countries gave assurances that they would study the drafts with which they had been familiarized and primarily the idea of concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of armed force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states. However, the immediate future will show what the authors of such assurances meant and how sincere they were. For it is sufficiently well known that certain Western figures have passed directly from such a "study" of socialist countries' disarmament proposals to consigning these initiatives to the archives. The socialist countries are putting pressure on nobody and forcing nobody to hurry or take rash decisions. On the contrary, they are appealing to the West to study thoroughly and in all details the Warsaw Pact peace initiatives. However, it would be a vain waste of time and effort to seek any trap or see any secret design in these proposals. But the time factor plays an important role even here, or more exactly, especially here.

It is no coincidence that among many realistically-minded Western figures we are encountering the opinion that the Prague Political Declaration has appeared at the right moment. They are right when they say that at a time when, unfortunately, a number of reliable indications point to the closeness of the unleashing of a new, qualitatively more dangerous round in the arms race. The propositions advanced in Prague provide considerable impetus for the development of politial dialogue between East and West. An impetus is thereby also being given to the crystallization of views on the cardinal problems of war and peace in political circles and among the Western public. A considerable number of realistically-minded figures representing one or other party and holding one or other world views, voice the conviction that the NATO states should give a positive reply, including those countries whose leaders are still playing a waiting game because of various election or other "problems."

From the comments on the Political Declaration adopted in Prague which we know of, we may also conclude that an increasing number of Western politicians realize the danger for West European cities which will by no means diminish but, on the contrary, increase if the planned deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles goes ahead. Equally, an increasing number of politicians also understand the unrealistic nature of the so-called "zero decision."

International reactions show that the proposals advanced by the Warsaw Pact PCC are a step in the right direction. Our fraternal countries have submitted a firm foundation for improving the situation in the world, which is a necessary precondition for the process of reducing mistrust. These propositions are a reliable instrument for implementing the policy of detente in the military sphere too.

TIES WITH ROMANIA REVIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

PM170831 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Fedor Zharikov: "For the Sake of Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] It was 35 years ago, on 4 February 1948, that the first Soviet-Romania Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid was concluded in Moscow. The document was signed soon after Romania's proclamation as a people's republic. It was a graphic embodiment of the support which the USSR rendered to the Romanian people, who had chosen the path of building a socialist society. The treaty was a landmark in the history of our peoples' friendship and laid firm foundations of mutually advantageous cooperation. The new treaty of 1970 and the Soviet-Romanian statement signed in November 1976 expanded still further the framework of this cooperation and promoted its further consolidation.

The development of all-around mutually advantageous ties between our countries is characterized by the further growth of the volume of trade and the intensification of economic cooperation. This is promoted by the implementation of the long-term program for the development of specialization and production sharing between the USSR and Romania for the period through 1990. Many Romanian enterprises in the energy, chemical, mining and other industries are equipped with Soviet machine tools and machinery. In turn the Soviet Union receives from Romania river ships, several types of machine tools and agricultural machinery, steel pipes, furniture and other articles. Our countries are cooperating fruitfully within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA.

The Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration adopted in Prague stresses that one of the major achievements of socialist has been the formation of a new type of international relations based on voluntary, equitable cooperation and the international solidarity of sovereign socialist states. Soviet-Romanian relations, which serve the interests of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace, can serve as an eloquent example of this.

IZVESTIYA ON FRG ELECTION, MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

PM151821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch: "The War Drums Are Beating Again"]

[Text] Bonn [no date given] -- The FRG election campaign is nearing its peak. City streets are gay with placards repeating the words "work," and "security" in various combinations. Politicians, hoarse from countless speeches, do not tire of offering voters a promised land of full employment and social stability. After each day's television newscast, the spokesmen of the various parties deliver addresses.

Past election campaigns have not often been as noticeably fierce as the current one. To win over the voters, rightwing party representatives do not disdain crude insults against their rivals, exaggerations and overt slander. F.-J. Strauss, leader of Bavaria's Christian Social Union [CSU], has described H.-J Vogel, the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] candidate, in terms not to be found in the vocabulary of decent people. Christian Democratic Union [CDU] leaders are resorting to overt intimidation of the working strata of the population threatening them with a "flight and capital" and an "investment strike" should the Bundestag election be won by the SPD rather than the CDU/CSU.

Such are the morals of bourgeois democracy. There is nothing else to say here except to note that whatever low blows the rivals mete out to each other, their conduct is part of the framework of the "free world's" political morality.

But there are problems which go beyond the FRG's internal political struggle. And the attempts by certain circles on the Rhine to make them the object of manipulation and speculation cannot remain a matter of indifference for any thinking person outside West Germany. It is a question of problems concerning the vital interests of the FRG's neighbors and all peoples of Europe -- problems of peace, disarmament, security and good neighborliness on the continent.

Meanwhile, the problems at issue have become the focal point in the red-hot election struggle. Even diehards from the rightwing camp are resolving not to ignore the sentiments of broad circles of the population, a substantial majority of whom object to the deployment, of the U.S. "Pershing" and cruise missiles in the FRG.

A public opinion poll, conduced by Munich's ("SINUS") Institute, has shown that in the last 2 years the number of those who approve of detente, disarmament and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and advocate greater independence in relations with the United States is growing constantly. That is why the words "peace" and "disarmament" trip lightly from the tongues of bourgeois politicians. But their rhetoric is not worth much. The conservative-liberal coalition's principled line on the issue of the U.S. missile deployment is obvious. Washington believes, the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes, that in the new Bonn Cabinet, the United States now has an "obedient partner" for the implementation of the missile "upgrading" plans.

Among the Christian Democrats of course, there are quite a few people aware of the mortal danger of a mindless pursuit of the Washington administration's course. Sensible voices can be heard calling for the USSR's new peace initiatives put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to be treated with due seriousness. But the ruling camp's tone is being set by others. Yet more evidence of this was provided by the CDU conference in Bonn and the CSU preelection congress in Munich.

In the opinion of a SUEDDEUTSCHER ZEITUNG observer, the issue of the deployment of the U.S. missiles is playing a key role in the election campaign and H. Kohl realizes that the majority of CDU/CSU voters scarcely differ one iota from SPD supporters: They simply fear each new type of nuclear weapon on their country's territory, the newspaper notes. However, what conclusions has the CDU leader drawn from this?

As far back as last November, H. Kohl assured Washington that the 6 March elections would be a vote in favor of the NATO "dual decision" and the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the FRG. The speech by Federal Chancellor H. Kohl, the CDU Chairman, at his party's conference was imbued with a desire to justify in the alarmed public's eyes Bonn's abrupt shift toward unconditional support for the Washington administration's dangerous course and a desire to substantiate the deployment on FRG territory of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, a deployment which is in preparation. In each phrase of his conference speech the chancellor used the word "peace" but cited "deterrence" as the only means of preserving it. Is it any wonder that to justify his stance, the chancellor resorted to the hackneyed thesis of the "USSR's arms superiority." What premise can logically give rise to praise of the NATO missile decision which, in the speaker's words, "is valid for the CDU on all points. A change in the NATO decision or the intention of abandoning it would lead the FRG into international isolation."

Despite the obvious facts, Kohl asserted that the NATO decision is the Western alliance's reply to the upsetting of military parity in Europe which occurred, it is alleged, as a result of Soviet efforts in the medium-range arms sphere. Furthermore, in the chancellor's words, NATO needed the missile decision so as to ward off the Soviet Union's attempt to "split Europe away from the United States," but can this kind of "argument" be taken seriously? At the same time, the speaker had an opportunity to seriously discuss or broach the constructive new Soviet initiatives. But he did not make use of that opportunity. On the contrary, all his efforts were aimed at justifying and defending the Washington administration's utterly unacceptable "zero option" and at achieving the de facto unilateral disarmament of the USSR which, in the speaker's words, is also a "desired aim."

Casting aspersions on the Soviet Union's clear and noble stance, H. Kohl asserted that by its proposals the USSR is striving to influence the Bonn elections. The CDU leader is trying to make real capital out of the USSR's mythical interference in Bonn's affairs by stating that the voters' confirmation of the current Bonn government's mandate will stir the Soviet Union to make concessions.

It is strange but true that the Bonn event was called a "peace congress." To give it a respectable character, two theologians -- one Catholic, one Protestant -- spoke from the rostrum. But quotes from the Sermon on the Mount and references to all saints could not dampen the real tone of the CDU's so-called "peace congress." It was the tone of war drums, of shameless eulogies to U.S. and NATO aggressive policy and crude attacks on the Soviet Union's peace-loving course.

Subsequent speakers, casting aside all disguise, inveighed against the Soviet Union with overt attacks. A. Dregger, chairman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group, went so far as to make a monstrous comparison between the socialist states and Hitler's Germany. With scarcely concealed fury, this diehard Christian Democrat attacked the Social Democrat Vogel for having agreed that the French and UK medium-range missile potential should be taken into acount at the Geneva talks. Dregger demanded the USSR's unilateral disarmament in this sphere.

Minister of State A. Mertes repeated the well-worn myth of the "Soviet Union's desire to rebuild the world in its own image." Like other speakers, A. Mertes delivered an attack at the conference on the peace movement, in particular the well-known action by U.S. bishops who advocated a nuclear arms freeze. FRG Defense Minister Woerner, turning to the practical sphere of policy, opposed the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Europe and rejected the idea of abandoning the first use of nuclear weapons.

The preelection congress of Bavaria's CSU was held in the same bellicose tone at the other end of the FRG -- in Munich. The 2-hour speech by F.-J. Strauss, the CSU leader, was permeated with overt threats against the Soviet Union. The West German extremists' leader tried to threaten the USSR with "countermeasures" should the Soviet Union refuse to accept the notorious U.S. "zero option."

The Bonn conference and Munich congress confirmed yet again the further move to the right by the CDU/CSU political bloc. Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism are again beginning to dominate the FRG election campaign and the entire political activity of those bourgeois parties.

Present in Bonn's Adenauer Hall, where the CDU conference was held, was the shadow of that old politician whose name symbolized the cold war, anti-Sovietism and revanchism. By all accounts, it is precisely that unrealistic and bankrupt policy which is again being adopted by the circles who are running affairs on the Rhine.

REPORTAGE ON FRANCE'S CHEYSSON'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Gromyko Greets Cheysson

LD161750 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- The Minister for External Relations of France Claude Cheysson arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the Soviet Government's invitation.

At the airport, the guest was met by the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other Soviet officials.

Present among the welcoming party were the French ambassador to the Soviet Union, Claude Arnaud, and other embassy officials.

Arrival Statement

LD161913 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- France's External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson made a statement at the airport on arriving in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He thanked for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union, noting that this visit is a new political meeting between France and the Soviet Union. Under the conditions of the aggravated international situation, the minister said, France and the Soviet Union should undertake joint efforts to ensure lessening of tension in relations between peoples.

Claude Cheysson expressed confidence that traditional ties between France and the Soviet Union will continue to develop successfully in the future in the political, economic, scientific and technical and cultural spheres.

Mitterrand Message to Andropov

LD162233 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Claude Cheysson arrived in Moscow late in the afternoon. This is the first official visit by a member of the French Government since the coming to power of the left; that is the first official visit of a political nature because Michel Jobert, Edith Cresson and Jean-Pierre Chevenement have already paid visits of a technical nature to the USSR. Claude Cheysson's visit to Moscow will last 4 days.

He is carrying a message from Francois Mitterrand to Mr Andropov. On descending from the plane Claude Cheysson disclosed to Jean-Pierre Quitard [Moscow correspondent] the contents of this message:

[Begin Cheysson recording] Tension is increasing between East and West, thus diverting efforts and resources toward a mad arms race. And yet, peace and security are not better ensured. We must act against such developments. France and the Soviet Union are independent countries and proud of it. Their peoples, throughout history, have proved their determination in patriotic struggles. They have frequently done it side by side. Today our two countries must assume their responsibilities in Europe and in the world. To that effect they must know and understand each other better, must compare their analyses and become aware of the reasons for their differences because we know that there are differences between us. They must also consistently expand their cooperation -- occasionally in their common or joint actions in the cultural or scientific plane and in the economic field where there is so much to do, and occasionally in certain political matters. Mr Gromyko and I will discuss all this with the openness warranted by mutual respect and esteem. [end recording]

Gromyko-Cheysson Talks Open

LD170821 Moscow TASS in English 0701 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- Talks were opened in Moscow today between Andrey Gromyko, the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Claude Cheysson, the minister for external relations of France.

The French minister arrived here yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Cheysson To Meet Andropov

LD171116 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Claude Cheysson will have a meeting with Yuriy Andropov on Monday morning.

On his arrival in Moscow the French minister of external relations indicated that he was carrying a personal message from Francois Mitterrand to the Soviet leader. This meeting was not planned in the French foreign minister's initial program.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PALESTINE COUNCIL SESSION

Ruben Address

LD161209 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1903 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Algiers, 15 Feb (TASS) -- The 16th session of the Palestine National Council is continuing in the Algiers "Palace of Nations."

Speaking at the session, V.P. Ruben, head of the Soviet delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, noted that the Soviet Union firmly supports the Palestinians' resolution in continuing the struggle for a settlement in the Near East, which would guarantee the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Together with the Palestinians, we state: A Near East settlement cannot be achieved without a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

Faithful to the Leninist principles of internationalist solidarity, the CPSU Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people are invariably on the side of the just cause of the Palestinians.

The convocation of an international conference as proposed by the Soviet Union, he said, opens the way to peace and a genuine settlement in the Near East for the general benefit of the peoples of this extensive region. The Palestine Liberation Organization has to be a permanent and equal participant in this conference.

'Arafat Speech

PM161309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 83 First Edition 9 5

[TASS report under general heading "PNC Session"]

[Text] Algiers, 15 Feb -- The 16th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC), which is taking place here, has been addressed by Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

"It is the United States," he stated, "supporting every Israeli act of aggression against the Arab people, which has turned the Near East into the arena of five wars. As a result of the latest intervention against Lebanon 72,000 Palestinians and Lebanese were killed or wounded, not counting the 5,000 victims at Sabra and Shatila." The main U.S. aim, Y. 'Arafat stressed, is to "draw the entire Arab world into the Camp David quagmire and bring the Arab peoples to their knees before the Israeli aggressor."

"We are fighting," the Palestinian leader went on, "for our national dignity, and we reject any encroachments of any kind on our inalienable rights. We declare that there can be no peace or stability in the Near East until the Palestinian problem is resolved. We advocate a peace based on international legality, which provides for the implementation of such rights of the Palestinian people as self-determination and the creation of an independent state. As for our choice of confederation of unshakable faith in universal Arab unity."

Y. 'Arafat expressed deep gratitude to the socialist community countries, above all the Soviet Union, and also to the nonaligned states for their support for the Palestinians' just struggle.

PEACE AND PROGRESS LAUDS PALESTINIAN UNITY

LD161858 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Palestine National Council has continued its meetings in Algiers with the participation of over 350 delegates in order to draft specific plans for a just solution to the Palestinian problem and to discuss further steps for consolidating the ranks of the Palestinian resistance.

The fact that representatives of various Palestinian factions have been attending the council's session indicates the rallying of Palestinian people around the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

This is an extremely important matter, because this cohesion and national unity are now the most effective means of struggle for realizing the national aspirations of the Palestinians. National unity, in particular, is especially important in the present conditions through which the Palestinians are living: Some of them are still suffering under the yoke of Israeli occupation, while others are destitute in various countries; the Palestinian resistance movement is going through a very difficult stage following the departure of its factions from Beirut.

Needless to say, the main objective of Israel's attack on Lebanon was to crush the PLO and its basic leading positions and military formations, which have taken up positions in recent years under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat. This fact is clear and so is the fact that the war in Lebanon was a cruel ordeal for the PLO, whose leaders and combat groups are now even further away from the homeland and are scattered all over the Arab world in countries with varying stands toward them. The families of the combatants remained in Lebanon, where their homes were destroyed and where the Israeli occupation forces turned some Palestinian refugee camps into detention camps.

But it is impossible to crush a people who believe in the justice of their cause. The Palestinian people have stood firm, and so has the PLO, which has proven its vitality and affirmed its role as the true commander of the struggle for Palestinian political rights. This struggle will continue and will never stop.

Yasir 'Arafat said: We fight, but not for the sake of fighting and we reject, but not for the sake of rejection. We fight for the freedom of our homeland and dignity and we reject any encroachment on our legitimate rights in whatever form. We declare there can be no peace or stability in the Middle East as long as the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people continue to be denied. We call for peace based on legitimacy, international legitimacy which provides for the establishment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people to return to their homes, to enjoy self-determination and to set up their independent state on their own land.

The U.S. imperialists, supported by Arab reaction, never abandon their attempt to decimate the Palestinian people led by the PLO and, in this way, to liquidate the Palestinian question. This policy is eptomized by the ill-omened Reagan plan. But the Palestinians reject this policy while they bolster their national unity and rally more closely around the PLO.

BRUTENTS INTERVIEW AFFIRMS USSR SUPPORT FOR SYRIA

NC170510 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 7-13 Feb 83

[By Claude Khoury]

[Text] The leader of a Soviet delegation stated in Beirut last week that the Soviet Union would honor its military commitment to Damascus "in a most serious manner" if Israel went ahead with apparent plans to attack Syria.

"What this entails will become clear later," the Soviet official said.

Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department in the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, also charged that the widely publicized differences between the United States and Israel in the Lebanon talks were nothing but an American-Israeli "distribution of parts," and he rejected the idea that dependence on Washington was Lebanon's only hope of ending Israeli occupation.

Accusing Israel of being behind the recent attacks on the French contingent of the Multi-National Force (MNF) in Beirut, Brutents rejected Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's proposal for Soviet-Israeli talks. Moscow, he said, would welcome normal relations with Tel Aviv only when all Israeli troops were out of occupied Arab, including Lebanese territory.

On the current split in the ranks of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the dispute between the PLO leadership and Damascus, the Soviet official said his government supported Arab and Palestinian unity "on the basis of struggle against the aggressive Israeli policy and the imperialistic American attempts to impose capitulation on the Arabs."

Regarding the possibility of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team joining the Egyptian-Israeli-American talks on Palestinian autonomy, Brutents said the important thing was "that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people must be safeguarded, including the Palestinian people's right to establish an independent state." It was up to the PLO to decide what means should be used to that end, he said.

He added that the recent visit to Moscow of Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, as a member of the Arab committee of seven, "may have a favorable effect on future relations between Riyadh and Moscow." There were no "root changes" in those relations so far, he said, but Moscow would welcome the establishment of normal Soviet-Saudi ties, and the Saudis had nothing to fear in that respect because "we don't export ideologies and we have no intention of interfering in other countries' internal affairs."

Brutents, who made these statements in a private interview with MONDAY MORNING, was in Lebanon last week at the invitation of the Lebanese Communist Party and the Progressive Socialist Party. His delegation, the second Soviet team to visit Beirut in two weeks, had not been received by any senior Lebanese official when the interview was conducted last Thursday, but he said he had expressed the delegation's readiness to "meet with the representatives of the Lebanese authorities." Soviet relations with the administration of President Amin al-Jumayyil were "as relations between states should be," he said. The Soviet Union supported Lebanon's central government and the late President Leonid Brezhnev, he pointed out, was among the first world leaders to send President al-Jumayyil a cable of congratulations and good wishes upon his election.

The delegation was expected to visit Syria and Jordan after Lebanon.

Brutents said it was "difficult to accept the thesis" that Lebanon's only hope of achieving a total withdrawal of Israeli troops was dependence on the United States.

"The difficulty I have in accepting that thesis is due to our perception of the American role in the region and the role the United States played in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon," he said. "We have said more than once that the United States shares the responsibility for this Israeli aggression, since it was supporting Israel in all fields and was even inciting it to aggression, and so far we have no evidence to indicate and no reason to believe that the United States has changed this position."

Commenting on the recurring reports of American-Israeli differences in the current withdrawal talks, Brutents said: "I'm not sure there are deep, irreconcilable differences between the United States and Israel, and it is past experience that makes us doubt this: There have been many instances when apparent (American-Israeli) contradictions emerged, but those only helped the two partners to distribute the parts between them and made it easier for the Americans to push their plans through.

"However, we, like many people in the world, are convinced that the United States of America has the means to persuade Israel to change its aggressive course if it really wants to persuade it."

In casting doubt on Washington's sincerity in its commitment to Lebanon, Brutents said, he has not trying to tell the Lebanese Government how to conduct its policy -- that was the business of Lebanon "as a sovereign state" -- but was merely presenting his government's assessment of the American role in Lebanon.

Not Alone

It was also his government's view that Lebanon, far from being cornered into dependence on the U.S., was not alone in its confrontation with Israel.

"Lebanon is supported by the Arab world, although we believe that Arab support of Lebanon can be more vigorous than it is now, and it is supported by the socialist countries and the democratic forces of the entire world. I would draw your attention to the latest meeting of the Warsaw Pact's Political Committee. It was held in a complex international situation which made it natural for the committee to focus its attention on the dangers posed to the very existence of humanity -- and yet, the committee did not forget Lebanon. The final communique reaffirmed the need to respect the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and repeated the socialist countries' demand for an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon."

Moscow's support of Lebanon could be seen in its political line, he said, and "our political line is unequivocal of condemnnation of Israeli occupation, the demand for unconditional Israeli withdrawal, and solidarity with Lebanon towards the return of Lebanese sovereignty to all Lebanese territory."

The delegation's presence in Lebanon, was an expression of this Soviet position. "We are here with a message of friendship to all the Lebanese people, to convey to you our people's and our government's support for Lebanese rights and Lebanese sovereignty and independence and our demand that the Israeli occupation forces be unconditionally withdrawn."

Moscow was making this political line part of its diplomatic contacts eveywhere, he said, "and although some people think that this position has no direct effect, we believe it has a major long-range effect in support of Lebanon."

In addition, "we are very vigorously supporting those forces in the Arab world that are struggling against Israeli expansionism and resisting the United States' efforts to impose its will and its hegemony on the region. This support is taking a variety of concrete and effective forms, and it will have a favorable effect on Lebanon."

But more important than all the Arab and non-Arab support Lebanon could get was a united Lebanese stand against the Israeli occupiers, Brutents said. "Israel is instigating and exploiting sectarian strife. I believe a united position by all the anti-occupation forces can, as history has proved, be a very powerful factor in the efforts to achieve the desired result. We must not make the mistake of believing that Israeli strength is unlimited."

MNF Attacks

Recent attacks on the French contingent of the MNF in Beirut were one aspect of the drive to prevent Lebanese unity, Brutents said.

"Only very few people can provide concrete evidence of the identity of the people behind those attacks, so I cannot make any specific accusations. But I share the view of those who say that those incidents are the work of known forces that want to upset the present balance of powers in Lebanon, increase tension and escalate the crisis. All these incidents are part of the larger effort to destabilize Lebanon internally.

Asked if he was confirming the charge made by the Soviet news agency, TASS, that the attacks on the MNF were the work of Israel, Brutents said: "I did not read that item in TASS, but my thoughts tend in that direction. I believe that these incidents are part of the efforts of those forces which are intent on increasing tension in Lebanon in the hope reigniting internal strife and aborting the search for national unity which would enable the Lebanese to struggle as one man against the occupation."

Commenting on Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's recent invitation to the Soviet Union to hold talks with the Begin government, Brutents said: "This is not the first time that General Sharon tries, in his own peculiar way, to play the so-called 'Soviet card.' I don't think he can seriously raise this matter in the present situation, with Israel pushing ahead with its aggressive policy.

"We have stated on many occasions that we would welcome normal relations with Israel as soon it abandoned, once and for all, its policy of aggression and expansion towards its neighbors, and the rulers of Israel are fully aware of our position. Our condition for normal relations with Israel is that it withdraw all its forces from the occupied Arab territories, including Lebanon."

Syria, Brutents pointed out, had publicly announced its readiness to pull its troops out of Lebanon as soon as Israel did, and if Israel had the same attitude, the problem could be solved immediately.

Instead, Israel was using the timing of the various withdrawals as a pretext to stay in Lebanon, althought the timing could easily be worked out in negotiations, the Soviet official said.

In fact, Israel had dropped all pretense and announced, through Sharon, "one of the prime movers of Israeli aggression," that it would not mind Syria keeping early-warning stations in Lebanon if Israel could also have such stations.

"How strange!" Brutents remarked. "Here is the first party suggesting to the second party that they both set up posts in the land of the third party!"

Israeli Attack

Israel, he said, "is preparing to deliver a blow to Syria. Everything points in that direction. If we look back at the list of aggressive Israeli actions, the current Israeli preparations agaisnt Syria cannot but cause us concern.

"It is our hope that reason will prevail among the Israeli rulers and prevent them from rushing into this adventure.

"At any rate, the Soviet Union will continue to honor its commitments under the Soviet-Syrian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation."

I asked Brutents if he envisaged direct Soviet involvement in support of Syria in the event of an Israeli attack, particularly in view of the reports about Soviet officers manning the SAM-5's the USSR recently sent to Syria.

He said: "We support Syria in the military field, and in a most serious manner. What this entails will become clear later. I don't believe it would be useful to go into the details at this stage, but I repeat: We will fulfill, as faithfully as ever, all the commitments and the pledges that we made in our Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with the Arab Syrian Republic."

Asked how Moscow viewed the current split in the ranks of the PLO and the dispute between Damascus and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Brutents said: "We have always supported solidarity among the forces struggling for the rights and interests of the Arab peoples -- those rights and interests being the elimination of the effects of Israeli aggression and the withdrawal of the Israel forces from the occupied territories. We have always believed Arab unity is a powerful element that can help the Arabs in their struggle for their legitimate rights; and we have always believed that the absence of this unity is a powerful element that can be used by the imperialists and the enemies of the Arabs to abort their attempts to achieve those rights. It is on this belief that our position towards our Syrian friends and our Palestinian friends is based...

"And regarding the internal conditions of the PLO, we support the unity of those forces on the basis of struggle against the aggressive Israeli policy and the imperialistic American attempts to impose capitulation on the Arabs."

PLO-Jordan

The Syrian-PLO dispute and the disagreement within the PLO are both believed to be rooted in the PLO's present talks with Jordan, in which attempts are being made to reach agreement on some form of Jordanian-Palestinian unity after the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, and on the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team to join the now suspended Egyptian-Israeli-American talks on the future of the West Bank and Gaza.

Describing the USSR's relations with Jordan as "normal" and "good," Brutents defined his government's attitude towards the Jordanian-Palestinian talks as follows:

"Those talks are the affair of Jordan and the PLO first and foremost, and it is up to them to decide. Our policy is one of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples, and we stand by it.

"The most important thing in this matter is that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people must be safeguarded, including the Palestinian people's right to establish an independent state. This is also the guiding principle of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Although we support this principle, it is up to the PLO itself to decide on the specific form of struggle it wishes to use to attain that goal.

"I would ask you to remember the joint statement that was issued after the visit to Moscow by the PLO delegation headed by Yasir 'Arafat, in which it was said that the Soviet Union understands the PLO's endeavor to establish confederal relations with Jordan after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, on the basis of full awareness and caution. That is the position of the PLO, and it is a position that we support on that basis."

Saudi-Soviet

Another recent visit to Moscow was by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Al-Faysal, who went as a member of the seven-man Arab committee charged with the task of explaining the peace plan agreed upon at the Fes Arab summit last September.

"There have been no root changes in Soviet-Saudi relations" since that visit, the first by a Saudi foreign minister to Moscow, Brutents said. However, "we recognize the importance of the Saudi role in the Arab world, and we also see the Saudi leadership's appreciation of the Soviet Union's Middle East policy: The Saudi leadership recognizes the Soviet Union's support of the Arabs in their struggle for their rights and their just demands.

"All this, in my view, bodes well for the future of Soviet-Saudi relations and I believe Prince Al-Faysal's visit and his stay in Moscow may have a positive effect on future relations between Riyadh and Moscow."

Diplomatic relations already existed between the two countries, Brutents pointed out, "but if we're talking about the possibility of turning those relations into normal relations, the Soviet Union is ready to take that step. As you know, it is our firm policy to establish good, normal relations with all countries whose systems differ from ours. We do not export ideologies and we have no intention of interfering in other countries' internal affairs. That is a position of principle that applies to our relationship with Riyadh."

ASIMOV ASSESSES U.S., USSR ROLES IN MIDDLE EAST

NC111716 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 31 Jan-6 Feb 83 pp 42-44

[By Claude Khoury]

[Text] The Lebanese problem cannot be solved independently of the Middle Eastern problem, says Mukhamed S. Asimov, leader of the Soviet delegation which visited Lebanon last week.

"One cannot discuss the Lebanese problem in isolation of the Middle Eastern problem" he told me through an interpreter, adding that any attempt to arrive at a separate Lebanese-Israeli agreement would only make the situation worse.

"We know what Camp David led to," he said, referring to the Egyptian-Israeli agreement. "Another round of unilateral agreements could lead to even worse things."

Knowing this, Asimov told me, "I have my doubts about the role the Americans are playing here.

"The strange thing is that the Americans, who should bear the responsibility for the Israeli aggression because they are the ones who are giving Israel arms and backing its aggression financially and politically, are now trying to present themselves as the friends of Lebanon and as peace-makers."

What, he asked me, did the Americans really want in the Middle East? What they wanted more than anything else, he answered, was to dig in and strengthen their presence in the region.

"Thus we see that they have exploited the troubles in Lebanon by forming the Central Command of their Rapid Deployment Force, and this we regard as interference in the internal affairs of the region."

Asimov, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said that in contrast, his government "has always played an active role in defense of Arab rights" and to that end had proposed an international Middle East peace conference -- "a conference to be attended by all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

In making this proposal, Asimov said, the Soviet Union was taking into account "the right of the Palestinians to determine their own future and to establish an independent state, and the right of Lebanon to sovereignty over its land and to self-determination."

Withdrawal

Where Lebanon was concerned, he added, "the Soviet Union demands a quick withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and the return of Lebanese sovereignty."

Did the Soviet Union approve of continued Syrian and Palestinian military presence in Lebanon?

"Lebanon did not ask the Soviet Union before it invited Syria to come in," Asimov answered.

Nevertheless, did the Soviet Union believe that the Syrians and the Palestinians should remain in Lebanon as long as the Israelis remained?

"I cannot answer that question. This is a matter that concerns the Lebanese Government, the Syrians and the Palestinians."

Would he comment on Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's accusation that there is a "gentleman's agreement" between Israel and Syria to use each other as a pretext to remain in Lebanon?

Asimov preferred not to answer the question, and to the suggestion that the Soviet Union could possibly have a say about the continued presence or withdrawal of the Syrian forces, he responded: "The Soviet Union is proud of its relations with Syria, but Syria has an independent role and an independent policy....

"Pressure on any country is not part of Soviet policy, which rules out any kind of interference in the internal affairs of any country."

Would he comment on speculation that the recent shipments of SAM-5's to Syria was among other things, a concrete expression of Soviet support for continued Syrian presence in Lebanon?

He could make no comment, he said, since he knew nothing about the subject of weapons, beyond the fact that there was a Soviet-Syrian agreement which covered arms supplies.

The Soviet Union, I said, was opposed to an American role in Lebanon, but what role was the Soviet Union itself playing -- or what role was it willing or able to play -- to help Lebanon, which obviously needed help at this stage?

"In the context of the Middle Eastern problem," Asimov said, "the Soviet Union has always played an active role in the direction of a total settlement of the Lebanese problem. Everyone knows the role the Soviet Union played at the U.N., which led to the well-known U.N. resolutions on Lebanon. Then there is the Soviet proposal for an international peace conference, which takes Lebanon's rights into account.

"The Soviet Union has given Lebanon help and support in a variety of fields -- it helped the forces that resisted the Israeli invasion, for instance, -- but in addition to this help, what is needed is internal forces, along with cooperation among the countries which are confronting the Israeli aggression. The forces present in Lebanon must be united. What is your own opinion, as Lebanese, on this matter?"

One view, I said, was that reliance on the Soviet Union over the past 30 years had yielded negative results for the Arabs, since confrontation with Israel had almost invariably led to Arab defeat and Israeli expansion, and that in view of this record, the Arabs were justified in placing themselves in the hands of the Americans regarding both the Lebanese problem and the problem of the West Bank and Gaza.

"My view of victory and defeat differs from yours," Asimov said. "The American policy of pressure and contradiction invariably leads to failure. This is clearly indicated by the escalation of the struggle against American policy in the area."

How, I asked, would the Soviet Union react if Israel attacked the new SAM-5 installations in Syria?

That question, he said, was beyond the delegation's terms of reference. The delegation was not a political team but a representative of Soviet "social organizations" here to express the Soviet people's feelings of affection for Lebanon and to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two peoples. Because it was not political in nature, the delegation did not meet with President Amin al-Jumayyil, although it was received by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and held meetings with "Lebanese social circles."

The delegation, Asimov said, was here to let the Lebanese known that the Soviet public followed last summer's developments in Lebanon with great anxiety and strongly condemned the Israeli aggression on Lebanon.

"What shocked Soviet public opinion most was the savagery of the Israeli attacks on Lebanon, in which the latest American weapons were used. Soviet public opinion condemns the use of banned weapons -- cluster bombs, phosphorous bombs, napalm, which were developed expressly for the extermination of innocent civilians. Our delegation has seen a small part of what the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples suffered, and we, like all the Soviet people, are greatly impressed by the heroism and the steadfastness of the Lebanese and the Palestinians, who fought on for almost 80 days."

Was it true, I asked, that this delegation, the first Soviet team to visit post-invasion Lebanon, would be followed by a high-powered political delegation as an expression of Soviet intentions to become more involved in the Lebanese problem?

"What has been written about this is inaccurate," Asimov said. "The Soviet Union is not accustomed to the kind of shuttle diplomacy that (U.S. envoy) Philip Habib is conducting, because the Soviet Union follows a clear, straightforward policy."

IZVESTIYA REPORT ON ASIMOV VISIT TO LEBANON

PM170835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries headed by M.S. Asimov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and president of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences, has visited the Republic of Lebanon.

The delegation was received by Lebanese Prime Minister S. al-Wazzan and by M. Abu Fadil, deputy chairman of the parliament, and had meetings with leaders of Lebanese progressive and patriotic parties and public organizations.

The Soviet public representatives resolutely condemned Israel's continuing occupation of Lebanese lands and declared Soviet people's ardent solidarity with the Lebanese people's struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the aggressor's forces from the country in line with UN decisions, an end to imperialist interference in Lebanon's affairs and the safeguarding of its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty.

Lebanese state and public figures spoke highly of the Soviet Union's stand in support of the courageous struggle of the Lebanese, Palestinian and other Arab peoples for their legitimate rights.

DAMASCUS COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'THREATS'

PM161547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Common Position"]

[Text] Damascus, 15 Feb -- A just and lasting peace in the Near East can be established only on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. This is stated in a joint communique published here on the results of the visit to Syria of a Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] delegation headed by J. Montane, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee, and its talks with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership.

The sides resolutely condemned Israel's aggressive expansionist policy and the campaign of military threats unleashed against Syria by Tel Aviv.

The document gives a high assessment of the role played in the international arena by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The sides came out in support of the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at strengthening universal peace and averting the threat of nuclear war.

SYRIAN PAPER SAYS ISRAEL 'PLANNING AGGRESSION'

PM161123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] Damascus, 15 Feb -- The Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH links Israel's military preparations in the region of the Lebanese-Syrian border with the return of the U.S. envoy Habib to the Near East. The concentration of Israeli troops in Al-Biqa' and the creation of new tank and artillery positions in (Dzhobel) [Jabal] al Baruk, it writes, indicate that Tel Aviv is planning aggression against Syria. This new step by the Israeli expansionists is being prepared with the White House's knowledge.

LEBEDEVA WARNS AGAINST U.S. 'ANTI-SOVIET' CAMPAIGN

NC162042 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Greetings dear friends. A few days ago a new anticommunist assembly was held in Washington. Washington obviously does not intend to add anything new to its foreign policy. What it wants to do is to continue the old policy of U.S. imperialism, which is to resist progressive changes in the world with anticommunist and anti-Soviet slogans. The U.S. imperialists hope, by using these old and tattered slogans, to compensate for the defeats they have suffered from the liberation movements of nations in various parts of the world, including the Near and Middle East.

We should, therefore, discuss this. At a time when Reagan announced the anticommunist and anti-Soviet crusade, the U.S. imperialists were actually playing a (?major) part in the aggression by the Israeli Zionists in Lebanon and they were trying to prevent the termination of the bloody Iran-Iraq war and to maintain their large armada near the Iranian coasts. While paying lipservice to the danger of the Soviet Union, the United States formed the Central Command, which is involved [words indistinct] against Near and Middle East countries. The U.S. militarists declared that Iran is among the 19 Asian countries that form the sphere of activities of the Central Command. (?Undoubtedly), all these military preparations by U.S. imperialism genuinely threaten both the security of Iran and of other regional countries.

Propaganda disseminated by the United States and other NATO members, while terrifying the nations of the Near and Middle East of the existence of communist machinations and a Soviet threat, also intensifies an anticommunist and anti-Soviet situation in these countries. It is not accidental that the imperialists and their associates have hoisted the banner of anti-Sovietism in developing and nonaligned nations.

The Soviet Union is the sincere and trustworthy supporter of nations in their struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for the sake of political and economic independence and of freedom and justice. It is very clear that any deviation from the course of cooperation with the Soviet Union weakens anti-imperialist strugglers and disarms them before the enemy. This is why the imperialists are trying to create a schism between developing countries and the Soviet Union and between the socialist society and liberation movements of nations. This is why the formulators of the conference called "new trends in U.S. foreign policy" did their best to turn it into an anti-Soviet assembly.

The Iranian press has repeatedly written about the fruitfulness of cooperation with the Soviet Union. More than 100 industrial units are being constructed in Iran with our country's cooperation, and the foundations for a national economy are being put down. However, facts clearly prove that anticommunism and anti-Sovietism is a poisonous weapon used by the full-fledged enemies of nations' freedom and independence -- the imperialists and reactionaries [words indistinct].

Dear friends, I thank you for your attention. Until we meet again.

REPORTS ON NIGERIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT

Meet Shitikov, Ruben

LD120017 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A delegation from the national Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, headed by Senator Adebayo, met today with Comrades Shitikov and Ruben, chairmen of the Council of the Union and of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In the course of their friendly conversation, questions pertaining to the development of interparliamentary contacts between the two countries were discussed.

Leave for Tashkent

LD121204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] The official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, led by Senator Adebayo, is continuing. The parliamentarians have already met with the chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, respectively Comrades Shitkov and Ruben. Today they laid wreaths at the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and at the grave of the unknown soldier near the Kremlin wall.

The delegation then left for Tashkent.

Received by Kuznetsov

LD161747 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today received in the Kremlin a delegation of the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria headed by Senator Oletunji Cornelius Adebayo.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov acquainted the members of parliament with the Soviet people's accomplishments in communist construction and informed them about the new Soviet peace initiatives directed at the preservation and strengthening of peace in the world and the curbing of the arms race.

Soviet-Nigerian relations, he said, are of a positive nature. The arrival in the USSR of a delegation of the National Assembly is yet another important moment in the development of bilateral ties which are based on principles of equality, mutual advantage and encompass various spheres of activity.

The head of the Nigerian delegation expressed gratitude to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union and the accorded hospitality. We have seen and learned many new and interesting things about the Soviet people's life and were familiarised with its accomplishments, it was noted by Oletunji Cornelius Adebayo. We know that the USSR actively comes out against the possibility of the outbreak of a new war, for disarmament. We support the Soviet Union's actions in the international arena, to strengthen peace and develop international cooperation.

NICARAGUANS CRITICIZE U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISES

PM170819 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Under Cover of Maneuvers"]

[Text] Managua, 5 Feb -- Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of the interior, has resolutely condemned the American-Honduran Big Pine military maneuvers, which are taking place a few kilometers from Nicaragua's borders. Even now, he declared at a mass rally in Managua, a sharp increase in the criminal activities of counterrevolutionary gangs, which carry out armed attacks on Nicaraguan territory from Honduras, is a direct consequence of these maneuvers.

Nicaraguans seek peace, but, if the imperialists impose a war on us, we will defend our motherland's sovereignty with weapon in hand, T. Borge said. Nicaragua has weapons and thousands of fighters ready to defend our people's independence.

As the Nicaraguan Ministry of National Defense has reported, simultaneously with the start of the Big Pine military maneuvers two counterrevolutionary groupings, each containing as many as 200 armed bandits, attacked Nicaraguan border posts in the regions of (Vismun) and (Uiuili). In both cases the actions of Somoza's men were given support from the air by a helicopter without identification marks, which came from the Honduran side. The counterrevolutionaries' attack, the ministry statement reads, was beaten off by fighters of the Sandinist People's Army. As a result of armed clashes more than 70 bandits were killed, and a large quantity of American-made weapons, including mortars and grenade launchers, was captured.

The NUEVA NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY points out that, according to the Reagan administration's plans, the American-Hondruan maneuvers are designed to provide rear support for the counterrevolutionaries, who are seeking to capture part of Nicaragua's territory in order to create their own "government" there and ask for assistance from certain foreign states.

Approximately 200 Nicaraguan women, whose children died at the counterrevolutionaries' hands, held a protest demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy building in Managua. Its participants handed in a statement at the American Embassy, voicing profound indignation at the Reagan administration's gross interference in the affairs of Central America and, in particular, at the subversive U.S. activity against Nicaragua.

The Big Pine military maneuvers represent a new attempt by Washington to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution and put military pressure on the revolutionary forces in El Salvador, Deborah Jackson, general secretary of the American Bar Association, who is visiting here, declared. The U.S. people, she said in conversation with journalists, are opposed to the Reagan administration's interventionist intrigues.

USSR WITHDRAWS FROM WORLD PSYCHIATRISTS GROUP

LD161505 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] The Soviet Society of Psychiatrists has decided to withdraw from the World Association of Psychiatrists. Prof Georgiy Morozov, who heads the Soviet society, said they had to do this because certain associations abroad, including those in the United States and Britain, taking the cue from their countries' authorities, advanced groundless charges against Soviet medical workers. They claim that they allegedly use psychiatry for political purposes. Prof Morozov said Soviet psychiatrists have repeatedly offered their foreign counterparts the opportunity to examine patients mentioned by Western propaganda. There wasn't a case when they found any of them mentally fit. What is more, after leaving the Soviet Union, those persons continued to undergo treatment in psychiatric clinics in Western countries.

SOVIET LEADERS MOURN DEATH OF DIPLOMATS

PRAVDA Publishes Firyubin Obituary

PM161755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Nikolay Pavlovich Firyubin]

[Excerpts] Nikolay Pavlovich Firyubin, prominent Soviet diplomat, member of the CPSU since 1929, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and USSR deputy foreign minister, died 12 February 1983 at the age of 74. His death is a grave loss to the Soviet diplomatic service.

N.P. Firyubin was born in Ulyanovsk 4 April 1908.

From 1953 until his last days, N.P. Firyubin worked fruitfully in the USSR Foreign Ministry system. He was USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. From 1957 he was USSR deputy foreign minister. For many years he carried out the duties of general secretary of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, and took part in a number of international meetings and conferences.

N.P. Firyubin played an active part in sociopolitical life. At the 20th and 22d CPSU Congresses he was elected candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and he was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the second convocation.

In all spheres of party and soviet work and of diplomatic service N.P. Firyubin displayed a high sense of responsibility and organizational abilities; fulfilled party and government instructions on implementing the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy with exceptional conscientiousness, and devoted all his efforts, knowledge, and rich experience to the party's cause. He was distinguished by a high sense of party principle, force of conviction, and great industriousness. He was sensitive and benevolent toward people, and a good mentor and teacher.

Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, L.M. Zamyatin, S.V. Chervonenko, G.M. Korniyenko, V.F. Maltsev, L.F. Ilichev, M.S. Kapitsa, A.G. Kovalev, S.P. Kozyrev, V.G. Komplektov, N.S. Ryzhov, V.F. Stukalin, Yu.Ye. Fokin, A.L. Adamishin, A.P. Bondarenko, V.M. Vinogradov, O.A. Grinevskiy, A.I. Grishchenko, I.I. Ippolitov, V.L. Israelyan, V.G. Makarov, D.S. Nikiforov, V.F. Petrovskiy, V.P. Suslov, S.L. Tikhvinskiy, Yu.N. Chernyakov.

Gromyko, Kuznetsov in Honor Guard

LD161625 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow today bade a last farewell to Nikolay Pavlovich Firyubin, prominent Soviet diplomat, member of the CPSU since 1929, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The hall in which the coffin with the body of the deceased was placed, was decked out in mourning. The awards which had been conferred upon Nikolay Pavlovich Firyubin for his services to the motherland were on scarlet velvet. The honor guard conprised Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Chervonenko, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; officials of the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of other ministries and departments; representatives of the public; and the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of states accredited in the Soviet Union.

A mourning meeting took place at the Novodevichye Cemetery, where Nikolay Pavlovich Firyubin was buried.

Leaders Sign Podtserob Obituary

PM170829 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 15 February, Morning Edition, publishes on page 2 an obituary of Boris Fedorovich Podtserob that is signed by the following:

Yu.V. Andropov, A.A. Gromyko, V.V. Kuznetsov, S.V. Chervonenko, G.M. Korniyenko, V.F. Maltsev, L.F. Ilichyev, M.S. Kapitsa, A.G. Kovalev, S.P. Kozyrov, V.G. Komplektov, N.S. Ryzhov, V.F. Stukalin, Yu.Ye. Fokin, A.I. Grishchenko, V.F. Kazakov

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Grishin Attends Gorkom Session

LD162227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] The further improvement of the working and living conditions of workers and office staff, and the intensification of discipline and order at enterprises and organizations in Moscow were studied today at a plenum of the Moscow Gorkom.

A report was delivered by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom. It was noted in the report and other speeches that the Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee, and its Politburo show constant concern for the working man. A graphic and persuasive manifestation of this was the meeting between Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Moscow machine-tool makers. During this meeting it was stressed that the further development of the country's economy requires highly-productive work, constant concern for the requirements and needs of people, and strengthening of labor, production, and plan discipline.

From this standpoint the participants in the Moscow Gorkom plenum examined a broad range of questions affecting the development of Moscow's economy and the improvement of production management. It was noted that the city party organization is doing a great deal to improve the working and living conditions of workers and office staff. In view of the increased level of culture, education, and spiritual growth of Soviet people the creative nature of work is being strengthened in all areas.

In developing the patriotic movement of Muscovites, using the motto of "honor and glory through labor," the party organization is orientating collectives toward the search for reserves, the raising of the effectiveness of production and the quality of output, and the creation of an atmosphere of high organization, smooth operation, and harmonious work in all areas. All this is making a contribution to the successful fulfillment of plans. All branches of the national economy in the capital completed ahead of schedule the tasks of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan in terms of the main technical and economic indices.

Nevertheless, the speakers noted, the successes would be more significant if all collectives made full use of the opportunities to improve the working and living conditions of people, to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward all shortcomings.

The participants in the plenum devoted great attention to the tasks of intensifying organizational and political education work by the gorkom and raykoms of the CPSU and party committees and bureaus, of increasing their role as organs for the political leadership of the masses.

Solomentsev Attends Obkom Meeting

LD161455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Rostove-na-Donu: Paths to the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks emerging from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the speech by Comrade Andropov were discussed during a meeting at the Rostov Obkom between Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the party's Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and party, administrative, and economic workers. Questions concerning the development of the economy of the don and the further improvement of trading, domestic, and community services for the population were at the center of attention of the participants in the meeting. Comrade Solomentsev visited a number of industrial enterprises and farms in the oblast. He met voters at the Shakhty cotton combine. He laid flowers at the memorial of Valdimir Ilich Lenin and at the eternal flame of Rostov-on-Donu.

Bondarenko, first secretary of the obkom, and Ivanitskiy, chairman of the oblispolkom, toured the oblast with the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Presents Award

LD152218 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Rostov-na-Donu was presented today with the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class. The working people of the town earned this award for their courage and steadfastness demonstrated during the Great Patriotic War and successes scored in their economic and cultural construction work. [video of Rostov city and of the audience, and presidium at the meeting]

Rostov today is among the most beautiful towns. It is a large industrial center in the south of our homeland. Combine harvesters, helicopters, agricultural cultivating equipment, and tape-recorders made in Rostove are known throughout the country. The slogan "to work without lagging behind" originated here. Rostov is now also a scientific town and one of the cultural centers of the country with a population numbering about 1 million.

A solemn meeting, held here, was addressed by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

[Begin recording: camera shows Solomentsev speaking]

Dear comrades, the banner of Rostov will be from now on illuminated with the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, next to the Order of Lenin. This is our party's and the Soviet state's high assessment of the combat feat of the inhabitants of the town and oblast in the harsh years of the war and of their achievements in their peaceful and creative labor.

Allow me, dear comrades, to congratulate you and all the working people of Rostov, the defenders and liberators of the town, war and labor veterans, and youth on this remarkable award on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Government of the Russian Federation. [applause]

Together with all the Soviet people, the Rostov inhabitants have displayed great patriotism and unswerving will in their victory over the enemy. The men of the Red Army, including the Danu Cossack divisions, fought bravely against the enemy's numerical superiority. Men of the people's voluntary corps have covered themselves with unfading glory in fighting for the town.

The present generations of Rostovites are carefully keeping the glorious combat traditions and are multiplying them by their creative labor. The steadfast economic, social, and cultural upsurge of the town, the growth of the prosperity of the working people; and their high degree of labor and political activity testify to this.

The tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan are being implemented by bearing in mind the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which outlined the path of the development of the national economy by taking into account the peculiarities of the present situation.

The businesslike, profoundly responsible approach of the Central Committee to the problems facing the country, and the provisions formulated in the speech by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum of the Central Committee have met with general approval and support.

The party stresses that work is the fundamental basis for the further development of our country; work that is conscientious and imbued with initiative. The assurance of the steadfast upsurge of the economy and of the growth of the people's prosperity is the result of correct organization of work [trudovoy] process, of the contemporary scientific and technological basis of creative use of accumulated foremost experience; and of conducting matters in an efficient and intelligent manner. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Solomentsev has affixed the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class to the banner of the town. [camera shows Solomentsev affixing award to city's banner]

Comrade Golovets, first secretary of the Rostov town party committee; Comrade Bondarenko, first secretary of the Rostov Oblast Party Committee; foremost production workers; and war and labor veterans who spoke at the meeting have expressed their heartfelt gratitude for the lofty award and promised to exert all their efforts for the further development of the economy and culture of their own town and oblast. [camera shows Golovets and Bondarenko addressing meeting]

Shcherbitskiy Attends Kiev Conference

AU151158 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Summary from poor monitorability] "While implementing the decision of the 26th party congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the republic's party organizations are endeavoring to strengthen the party influence and to raise the level of leadership, and to foster an atmosphere of high efficiency, responsibility, and creativity in all fields of economic and cultural construction.

The need to further improve the style of work, to consolidate party, state, labor and production discipline at all levels, and to increase responsibility for the matter at hand was emphasized by Comrade Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in his speech at the Central Committee plenum, in his report on the 60th anniversary of the USSR, and during the meetings with Moscow machine tool builders.

"How the republic's party organizations are impelmenting these reuqirements in their practical activity -- was the issue discussed in a business-like manner at a conference-seminar of obkom first secretaries, held recently in the headquarters of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

"Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, opened the conference-seminar. The CPSU Central Committee, he said, regards the (?need for) improving the quality of party leadership and for strengthening discipline as the most fundamental one. It calls for more energy in applying effective methods of leadership, demands that everything that is outdated and does not correspond to the Leninist party style be given up.

"Reports on the work carried out in this direction were delivered by Yelchenko, Kiev Gorkom first secretary, and obkom first secretaries; Goncharenko from Voroshilovgrad, Morgun from Poltava, Mysnichenko from Kharkov, Kavun from Zhitomir, and Palazhchenko from Volyn. The obkom first secretaries participating in the debate were: Dobrik from Lvov, Lesovoy from Khmelnitskiy, Umanets from Chernigov, Lutak from Cherkassy, Mironov from Donetsk, Vsevolozhskiy from Zaporozhye, Kirichenko from Odessa, Sharayev from Nikolayev, Grintsov from Sumy, Girenko from Kherson, and Makarenko from The Crimea.

"(Tasks for) improving the activity of adminsitrative, economic, and (?trade union) organs were reflected in the speeches by Vatchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Lyashko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman; Sologub, Ukrainian trade unions council chairman; and Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman."

In connection with the remarks and proposals voiced at the conference with regard to improvements in the style and mothods of work, the control of implementation, the selection and distribution of cadres, and increased responsibility for commitment, appropriate instructions were given to party secretaries, departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium, the Ukrainian Gosplan, and other bodies.

"Participating in the proceedings of the conference were Kachura, Mozgovoy, Titarenko, Kapto, Kachalovskiy, Mukha and Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairmen; and Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen."

The participants in the conference-seminar visited the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and two of its institutes.

Demirchyan Addresses Library Celebration

GF151938 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 3 Feb 83 p 1, 2

[Speech given by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at a celebration to mark the presentation of USSR People's Friendship Medal to Alexandr Miyasnikyan State Library, on 2 February at Sundukyan State Academi Theatre]

[Excerpts] Today we are festively marking one of significant events of Soviet Armenia's cultural life: The 150th anniversary of the A. Miyasnikyan State Library which, for its services to the communist education of the workers, has been awarded the the high award of the motherland, the People's Friendship Medal.

Since ancient times, the Armenian people have loved books, which have become their constant guide, and as a spiritual message, have passed from one generation to another. Books have aided them in their difficult times in history, inspired their lives, strengthened their will and freedom-loving spirit, and served as a torch for civilization and progress. Regardless of all the surprises and difficult temptations of fate, they have never dropped that torch, the phenomenon of human rationality and spirit. And when it was necessary, they have defended it from destruction and the invasion of ignorant bandits by readily giving up their lives. In order to be saved from tragedies, Armenian mothers used to walk the fatherland's roads with fires raging nearby, carrying their most precious things, their children and books.

Our people not only warmly love books, they have written great books which have become a part of international culture. The great books which were created during the centuries comprise the genius of the people, their voice, dreams, conscience, goodness, and love of mankind. Neither the time nor the terrors of the history were able to destroy those great books.

However, despite the great love of the people for books and their desire for knowledge, they remained uninformed of the cultural achievements until the Great October Revolution, due to the social-political conditions. The Great October Revolution, Soviet rule, and socialism enabled our country to progress in socialist education, presented great ways of knowledge to the workers, and created all means for their education.

Soviet Armenia today publishes about 1,000 new books and about 10 million publications annually. The publication of our 110 newspapers and monthlies has reached 3 million copies. In order to further improve the quality of printing, a modern graphics base has been created which is continuing to be strengthened and improved.

Compared to 1913 the number of libraries in the republic has increased 238 times and the book funds by 483 times. Due to this, the provision of books to the population has increased. Prior to the revolution there were 2 books per every 100 citizens and now the book figure has reached 1,800. In a number of developed capitalist countries there is not more than 150 books for the same number of citizens. We have solved the problem of library services for the population. There is no village, establishment, enterprise or education establishment that does not have various libraries.

Our Armenian language, which is one of the most ancient and rich languages of the world, is quickly developing and increasing in words under the conditions of Soviet fact. According to the scientific figures during the past 60 years its wordage has increased by tens of thousands of words. This reflects the development of the economic, social, political, and spiritual life of our people, who were reborn, established their socialist government, and are marching on the road of progress.

TURKMEN MINISTERS COUNCIL MEETS 26 JANUARY

GF271310 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Summary from poor monitorability] A meeting of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers was held in Ashkhabad on 26 January. The meeting reviewed the results of fulfilling the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR and the measures for maintaining the fulfillment of the planning budget during 1983. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee; and (Pirigat), first deputy minister of finance, presented reports.

The meeting noted that in the effort to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums, and in an effort to achieve the tasks specified by the 22nd Congress of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party, and the seventh plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's workers, by spreading socialist emulation in appropriate response to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, achieved further successes in fulfilling the republic's 1982 Economic and Social Development Plan and improved the level of the population's prosperity.

The State Plan for the Turkmen SSR Economic and Social Development was fulfilled in the fields of production and realization of industrial products, industrial labor productivity, preparation of the majority of agricultural products, vehicle and railway transport, communications and other indices of major importance. The plan for the production of industrial products was fulfilled by 103 percent. The plan for the output of industrial products was fulfilled in all the oblasts and Ashkhbad city. The plans for the extraction of gas and gas condensates, generation of electrical power, production of sodium sulphate, industrial carbon, cement, slates, knitted wool, cotton fiber, candy products, dairy products, butter, and other kinds of products were also fulfilled.

The agricultural workers also achieved production successes. The plan for the production of fine-fiber cotton, grain, vegetables, good crops, silk, milk, eggs, wool, and other products were fulfilled.

The republic's 1982 State Budget according to the preliminary data was fulfilled by 103.7 percent. A profit of R52 million was earned over plan.

However, there are serious shortcomings in the work of the ministries and departments. The plan for production of food products was not fulfilled by 8 enterprises in the republic. Products worth of R2.6 million were not produced. The plan for the realization of industrial products was not fulfilled by some of the enterprises. The plan for extraction of oil, production of mineral fertilizers, materials, and some other kinds of products was not fulfilled. The agricultural sector has a number of shortcomings in using productive lands, water, labor resources, and mechanization. The plan for selling cotton to the state was only 96.5 percent complete. The state plan for grapes production was not fulfilled.

The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers ordered the ministries, departments, the oblast soviet executive committees, and the city executive committees to follow the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee and the 10th plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, and accurately analyze the results of fulfilling the republic's 1982 Economic and Social Development Plan and work to eliminate shortcomings. The concerned leaders of the ministries, departments, unions, enterprises, and organizations are responsible for following up the state's orders, the execution of the plans, for continuing the achievement of output, managing the sectors of the national economy, and concentrating their attention on the organization of labor and strengthening labor and production discipline.

The Council of Ministers also discussed a question on the progress of fulfilling the plans for consumer goods production during 1982 and measures to increase this production. This year the republic's enterprises will continue their work to further increase the production of consumer goods and promote their quality. The republic's industry produced R(?471.7) million worth of consumer goods. The volume of production in comparison with that of the previous year increased by 7.1 percent. A total of R31.2 million worth of goods were produced more than in 1981. Despite this, the leaders of the ministries, departments, unions, and enterprises did not make the best use of the instruction of the party and government for increasing the production of consumer goods and promoting their quality.

The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers told the leaders of the Ministry of Food Industry, Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, and the main administration for the production and sale of fruit, vegetables, melons, and potatoes of the necessity to fulfill the plan for the production of consumer goods.

The meeting reviewed the results of work of the ministries and departments in the field of agricultural industry, mastering capital investments, construction works, and the tasks of strengthening the agricultural construction in 1983. The council stressed the necessity of completing the capital investments and fulfilling the construction work tasks. The ministries and departments should take the necessary measures for fulfilling the 1983 agricultural tasks.

Comrade Karryyev, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council Ministers, presented a report on the tasks of the ministries, departments, and the republic's soviet executive committees for fulfilling the resolutions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted in September 1982 and the work of the Turkmen people's deputies councils for developing housing construction and food services to the population in light of the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the decisions of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet session on 3 December 1982.

ARMENIAN SSR HOLDS SEMINAR ON PROPAGANDA ISSUES

GF111125 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The secretaries of rayon central committees ideological [word indistinct], chiefs of propaganda and agitation departments, lecturers of party commissars, and societies of knowledge and leaders of [words indistinct] seminars were assembled at the capital's Shahumyan city hall today. They had come to participate in the republican seminar dedicated to the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the propagandist and lecturing tasks of the party commissars in light of the proposals mentioned in Comrade Yuriy Vladimir Andropov's speech at the plenum.

The seminar was opened by Karlen Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. (Vladimir Martinchev), lecturer of the CPSU Central Committee, talked about the very important resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the significance of the problems reviewed, which resulted in concrete plans to fulfill the party's 26th congress decisions.

Feliks Petrosyan, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, addressed the meeting on the basic issues of the industrial development of the Armenian SSR in 1983 and the 5-year plan period. He said:

[Begin recording] During the 11th 5-Year Plan period our industry along with the other branches of Soviet industry developed and progressed dynamically and achieved high [word indistinct] for Armenia. During the 2 years, we overfulfilled the plans projected by the 5-year plan. Thus, the results of the 2 years could be regarded as satisfactory. Regardless of all the means of the republic's industry we were able to realize and [words indistinct]. [End recording]

Then the speaker noted that after the implementation of the means for the development of industry, attention was paid to the development of production of equipment, radio electronics, and lathes; introduction of scientific-technological discoveries; and the protection of environment.

Albert Arutyunyan, deputy chief of Agricultural Department, spoke on the ways to fulfill the Food Program in our republic. He said:

[Begin recording] The Food Program lays quite serious tasks before our republic, which fulfilled the [word indistinct] last year.

The plenum noted that the Food Program must achieve results, even in the first year. With the disadvantageous climatic conditions, the Food Program was successfully fulfilled by our village workers. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic successfully completed the annual plans for selling agricultural provisions to the state, and for the fourth time in the past 6 years were hailed by the CPSU Central Committee for their worthwhile successes. [end recording]

He also talked about the mistakes in the intensive development of agriculture. He noted that the (?good) results in the fulfillment of the Food Program were due to the elevation of [word indistinct], increase of livestock provisions, and the speedy introduction of scientific-technological discoveries.

(Herman Valdimirov), official at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, addressed the seminar on the basic direction of the CPSU and Soviet Government Foreign Policy. The seminar was attended by Grigor [name indistinct], chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

TASHKENT REPORTS BUKHARA PARTY AKTIV MEETING

GF121410 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] A meeting of the oblast's party aktiv was held in Bukhara. Its participants discussed the tasks of the oblast's party, soviet, and social organizations for strengthening socialist law and discipline in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Bukhara Obkom First Secretary Comrade Karimov gave a report.

LEFTIST DISSIDENTS TO BE CHARGED 15 FEB

NC121134 Paris AFP in English 1057 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, Feb 12 (AFP) -- Six young leftist dissidents, among them sons of high ranking officials in the Communist Party, will appear in court here on Tuesday [15 February] on charges of anti-Soviet agitation, their friends have told Western journalists.

The six, who are in their 20s, are also accused of belonging to an underground group of Moscow intellectuals sympathetic to Italian and Spanish Eurocommunism.

If found guilty, they face up to seven years in a labour camp.

One of the charges is said to relate to the production of stencil copies of a magazine, in which the six asserted communism had ceased to exist in the Soviet Union and a new ruling class had emerged, which lived in luxury and exploited the masses.

The six, who were arrested last April during a clampdown on political and religious dissidents, were all said to work in research institutes or for Soviet journals. The case has already been deferred twice.

CIVIL AVIATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

Officials Attending

PM170813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "To Mark Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonical meeting held in Moscow 11 February in the House of Unions Hall of Columns was devoted to the 60th anniversary of USSR civil aviation.

In the presidium were Comrade M.S. Gorbachev and V.I. Dolgikh; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.V. Chervonenko, CPSU Central Committee section chief; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet and public organizations; military leaders; creators of aviation equipment; and socialist competition leaders.

V.P. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, delivered a report.

It was noted that the main task of the country's airmen is the fuller satisfaction of the shipments requirements of the national economy and the population. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech at it, direct us toward improving work efficiency and quality.

The airmen were congratulated by I.S. Silayev, minister of the Aviation Industry; K.V. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister; and others.

Those taking part in the meeting gave assurances that they will devote all their efforts, knowledge, and experience to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

Beketov, Officials Hold Discussion

OW160330 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0430 GMT on 13 February carries a 45-minute roundtable discussion devoted to the 60th anniversary of USSR civil aviation moderated by political observer Viktor Prokofyevich Beketov. Other participants in the discussion are: Boris Yegorovich Panyukov, first deputy minister of civil aviation; Ivan Fedotovich Vasin, deputy minister of civil aviation; Leonid Stepanovich Svechnikov, deputy minister of civil aviation; and Vladimir Dmitriyevich Samorukov, collegium member of the ministry of civil aviation.

Panyukov begins the discussion by talking at length about the 1982 civil aviation plan, which was fulfilled ahead of schedule, and on the role of civil aviation in the country's economic development. He comments on shortcomings in passenger service and measures being adopted to overcome these shortcomings, which mainly consist of delays in scheduled flights and inadequate ticket sales service. The recently adopted measures include the introduction of computers for advance reservations. He notes the problems with the supply of aviation fuel to airports, which, he says, "should be the number one priority for the concerned supply authorities."

Svechnikov continues the discussion by providing details of the current construction on a number of airport complexes, namely, in Minsk and Kazan. Construction organizations are criticized for not completing the projects on time, "frequently years behind schedule."

Vasin then dwells at length on the role of civil aviation in the development of Siberia and the Far East and lists the services provided there, namely, forest fire control, medical airlifts, construction of powerlines and assistance to agriculture.

Further on in the discussion Panyukov talks about new routes established in 1982, the major ones of which are the nonstop connections between Moscow, Magadan and Petropavlovsk-Na-Kamachatke.

Throughout the discussion, shots of Moscow domestic airports and airports in other cities are provided, along with shots of planes and helicopters performing various services. Shots of the Moscow Civil Aviation Scientific Center shows various computers and equipment which are being used at major airports. Various innovations developed at this center are discussed in an interview with the director of the center.

Samorukov continues the discussion by commenting on the international service provided by Aeroflot, and says "Aeroflot is the largest air company in the world, and it plays an important role in world air service." Samorukov mentions the magnitude of Aeroflot services in over 100 countries and the increasing number of air service agreements. Most recently services have been established to Rwanda, Burundi, and Djibouti and a long distance international route between the USSR and Argentina has been proposed. Cooperation agreements with Western European countries and Japan are cited.

Somorukov says that "detente had actively assisted our international ties, including civil aviation ties, and therefore it is natural that a deterioration in the world international situation also has a direct affect on the development of air services with foreign countries. The U.S. Administration explicitly violated the air service agreement between our countries and flagrantly violated international law when in February 1980 it stopped the Aeroflot service between Moscow and New York. I must say that this was preceded by crude provocations especially organized by U.S. services." Video shows Aeroflot office in New York after an explosion, which Samorukov says was blown up in January 1980.

In response to Beketov's question on how businessmen react to such provocation, Samorukov says that "businessmen and especially managers of tourist firms have expressed their indignation in this regard, and this in fact is reflected in a number of official documents." He cites a letter from a tourist agent in the United States to Shultz stating that unavailability of a direct route between Moscow and the United States is detrimental to the American public.

Beketov concludes the roundtable discussion by introducing a video report from the Ulyanovsk civil aviation training center, where pilots and aviation specialists are trained. Shots of training in progress and interviews with students from socialist countries studying at the center are provided.

RSFSR 1982 PLAN, BUDGET FULFILLMENT EXAMINED

PM170801 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Feb 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] An 11 February session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers examined the results of the fulfillment of the RSFSR state plan for economic and social development and the RSFSR state budget for 1982, as well as the plan for January 1983.

RSFSR working people, fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and having widely mounted socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the USSR's 60th anniversay, ensured further social production growth in 1982 and a rise in the people's living standards. National income increased 2.8 percent compared with 1981. The plan for sales of industrial output and for the production and deliveries of the majority of most important products was fulfilled, and the increase in production amounted to 2.5 percent. Gross agricultural output increased 8 percent. Labor productivity in the national economy increased 3 percent.

In January 1983 the output sales plan was fulfilled by 101.3 percent, the volume of industrial production increased 6.4 percent compared with January 1982, and that of retail commodity turnover -- 3.2 percent.

Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions and relying on the increased production and technical potential, workers in agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex mounted work to realize the Food Program. Production of grain, sunflowers, sugar beets, flax fiber, potatoes and vegetables, milk and eggs increased in 1982. More fodder was procured, and the number of cattle and pigs in social production increased. The volumes of procurements of livestock products increased in January 1983 compared with the corresponding period last year.

Last year fixed capital worth a total of more than R87 billion was commissioned in the republic's national economy. Approximately 100 state industrial enterprises were commissioned. An increase in production capacities was ensured at many existing enterprises as a result of modernizing, retooling and implementing organizational and technical measures. Apartment blocks with a total area of more than 61 million square meters were constructed. Many new schools, preschool establishments, hospitals, polyclinics and other sociocultural and domestic projects were commissioned.

Real per capita incomes increased. The wages of workers and employees increased 2.9 percent. Kolkhoz members' earnings increased 4 percent, and payments and concessions to the population out of public consumption funds increased 4.6 percent. There was an increase in the volume of sales of consumer services to the population. Measures were implemented to make rational use of natural resources and to protect the environment.

The RSFSR state budget was fulfilled in 1982 by 101.7 percent as regards income.

It was pointed out at the RSFSR Council of Ministers session that serious shortcomings occurred in the work of a number of RSFSR ministries and departments in directing subordinate associations, enterprises and orgnizations, which resulted in the underfulfillment of individual 1982 plan targets. While fulfilling the annual output sales plan as a whole, enterprises in the textile, light, meat and dairy, food and certain other sectors of industry underfulfilled that plan with regard to the pledges adopted for output deliveries by considerable amounts. The quality of many types of output, including a number of consumer goods, continued to remain low.

In certain sectors of industry the plan for commissioning fixed capital and production capacities was underfulfilled. A number of agricultural and nonproduction projects were being constructed behind schedule.

Many associations, enterprises and construction organizations underfulfilled the plan for labor productivity growth, profits and lower prime costs for industrial production and construction and installation work. The RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry allowed the growth in average wages to outstrip labor productivity growth.

Many enterprises and organizations make uneconomical use of raw material, fuel, energy and other material resources and have not instilled proper order in their norm setting and recording.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers obliged RSFSR ministers and department leaders, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms, guided by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum decisions and by the propositions and conclusions contained in the plenum speech of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to implement measures to eliminate the shortcomings in the work of subordinate associations, enterprises, organizations and construction projects, to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets, budget and socialist pledges for 1983 and to enhance exactingness toward leaders of enterprises and construction sites for strict observance of state plan, labor and technological discipline.

RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms are entrusted with maximally increasing the production and considerably improving the quality of consumer goods and finding an opportunity to increase production of commodities in public demand over and above the volumes provided for in the plan for 1983, utilizing for this primarily resources of local and secondary raw materials.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers demanded that RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms improve trade, consumer services and public catering in every possible way and set up a consumer service directly at industrial enterprises and in transport and construction. The most convenient work regime for the public is to be established at trade enterprises everywhere.

Special attention was paid to the need for the strictest observance of the policy of economy and thrift in the consumption of raw material, fuel, energy and other material resources and to the liquidation of losses and other unproductive expenditure.

The RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the RSFSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms have been set the task of completing livestock wintering in an organized manner, ensuring the fulfillment of the plans set for 1983 for purchases of livestock products, preparing equipment and seeds for spring field work in good time and carrying out the work within the optimum times and to high agrothechnical standards.

The sesssion was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

IZVESTIYA ON PROGRESS OF GAS PIPELINE ROUTES

PM161147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 1

[B. Lvov and G. Panushkin report under the rubric "Five-Year Plan, 3d Year": "Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod: 3,000 km!"]

[Excerpts] Competing according to the "work relay" principle, comprehensive construction and installation gangs [potoki] and columns of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises have surmounted one more important target: On the export pipeline 3,000 km have been welded together, of which more than 2,500 km have been insulated and laid in the trench.

Thus, two-thirds of the very difficult road from the Siberian polar regions to the foothills the majestic Carpathians have been virtually completed in only 8 months. Behind lie numerous forests and marshes, rivers great and small, including the Volga, Kama, Dnepr, Chusovaya, Vyatka and Nadym, and many railroads and highways. The efficient organization of the work and the high production and labor discipline and enthusiasm of those competing determined the construction workers' high daily rate of progress: This year it stands at an average of 20 km.

On the northeast section of the route and in its central section from the Volga to the Yelets, where the collectives of Muscovites and Volgans working under the leadership of A. Buyankin and L. Mikhelson have distinguished themselves, many hundreds of kilometers of the export gas pipeline are practically ready to receive gas.

The considerable outstripping of the construction schedule and its ahead-of-schedule completion in many sections have made it possible simultaneously to begin line work on the fifth Siberian route -- the Urengoy-Center gas pipeline. Three of the six routes planned for the current 5-year plan have already been commissioned. They are the Urengoy-Gryazovets-Moscow, the Urengoy-Petrovsk and the Urengoy-Novopskov pipelines. The fourth, the export pipeline, will soon join them.

It is appropriate to recall that by the beginning of this year our country had passed the half-trillion cubic meters mark in natural gas extraction. The transcontinental giants already commissioned in the current 5-year period can convey one-fifth of this vast ocean of energy to the country's dwellings, plants and power stations.

The new mainline from Urengoy to the central will also provide a weighty addition. Its route will extend for more than 3,000 km and will pass through the same energy corridor as the existing ones. Having completed their work on the export gas pipeline, the advanced engineering gangs have proceeded to the fifth Siberian mainline. A familiar path lies ahead: Vast expanses of tundra, taiga and marshes, spurs of the Urals and innumerable rivers. But the repetition of the path does not make it easier or simpler.

Nevertheless, the first hundred kilometers of pipes have been transported to the new route, and approximately 200 km have been up into section lengths for subsequent welding into the "line." Incidentally, to be accurate, this work has already begun in some places. The new route will soon begin its headlong dash. This is demanded by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The gas pipeline builders and gas industry workers are today living to fulfill those decisions with honor.

PRESIDIUM COMMISSION DISCUSSES FOOD PROGRAM

LD141736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] A USSR Council of Ministers Presidium commission dealing with questions of the agroindustrial complex, today discussed topical problems connected with implementing the tasks of the Food Program. Reports from the chairmen of the Byransk and Kustanay Oblast associations were heard on the readiness of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for spring sowing. Specific directions were given to the relevant bodies on the timely delivery of fuel and lubricating materials to farms, especially in the southern areas of the country where field work has already begun. The commission also considered the question of increasing the production, expanding the variety, and improving the quality of fish products. During the general debate, special attention was paid to increasing the role of agroindustrial associations in solving pressing agricultural production tasks.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR FEBRUARY

9-10 February

LD140520 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 9-10 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

9 February

A conference is taking place in Moscow to discuss the problem of intensifying the cultivation of groat crops. Today sown areas of buckwheat and millet have been reduced. This is probably because they are low-yield crops and the sale plan for farms is on the same basis as for grain crops such as wheat. But it is possible to obtain higher yields -- up to 12 quintals per hectare, even though the national average is only 3 quintals. Buckwheat is a useful predecessor in crop rotation for wheat and rye, increasing their yield and eliminating weeds. Aznakayevskiy Rayon provides a good example, with yields of 10 quintals per hectare which is a level at which farms have high profitability. The seeds are treated with microelements which increase yield by 2-3 quintals per hectare. The wide-row sowing method is used. In all, measures taken there give a yield greatly above the average. (0200 GMT)

Dagestan field workers have top-dressed 125,000 hectares -- three-quarters of the winter crop area -- and spring preparations are progressing well. (0304 GMT)

Snow retention work has currently been completed on 3 million hectares in Omsk Oblast. (0800 GMT)

The wayward Chu River will no longer inflict damage upon the agricultural land of north Kirghizia thanks to a 14 km long dike, which was handed over the service today. The area of the Lenin Kolkhoz and the (Dzhenish) Sovkhoz in Alamedin Rayon have been extended by more than 1,000 hectares. Around 50,000 hectares have been returned to the republic's farms by the construction of drainage facilities. (0900 GMT)

Kazakhstan: Preparation of seeds for grain and pulse crops has been completed in Tselinograd Oblast. Half the seeds are new varieties of high yield, drought-resistant and high-quality grain.

Uzbekistan: Potato planting has begun in the south of the republic. Early-maturing and high-yield varieties, (?Pri-Ikulskiy) and Belorusskiy-Ranniy, are being sown in Surkhandarya Oblast. The aim is to produce three crops of potatoes this year. (1200 GMT)

Field work has begun in south Ukraine. Correspondent Aleksandr Rykovtsev reports that sowing is underway on many farms. There was a little snow yesterday but this has not altered things. Even the real old people cannot recall such a warm and dry autum and winter in these parts as the ones this year. Usually at this time the steppes along the Black Sea are full of moisture and winter crops are turning green. But now it is dry and the winter crops look pallid. In some cases they have not come through at all so considerable areas have had to be resown. In the areas where the winter crops have failed, they have had to be undersown with barley. (1600 GMT)

10 February

Kirghizia: Corn seed grading has been completed. More than 7,000 tons have been made ready. Germination capacity has been checked. (0700 GMT)

Saratov: Approximately 50,000 quintals of high-reproduction capacity seeds have been dispatched to the regions of Povolzhye and Kazakhstan from a farm belonging to the Yugo-Vostok (South-East) Scientific and Research Agricultural Institute. Spring wheat strains Saratovskaya-46, Saratovskaya-42, (Krasnokutka), millet Saratovskoye-3 and other grain crop seeds have been sent on their way. All these strains stand out by their high-yield capacity, drought-resistance and resilience. Seeds of corn, sunflower and lentil are being prepared for dispatch now. (1000 GMT)

Snow retention in Kustanay Oblast has been completed on 5 million hectares. (1400 GMT)

Stavropol Kray farmers are paying particular attention to winter fields at the moment. Autumn-like warm sunshine has melted large reserves of snow, creating favorable conditions for the growth and development of crops. Hundreds of units have today been working in the fields of Sovetskiy, Ipatovskiy, Georgiyevskiy and many other rayons. Machine operators of Sovetskiy Rayon, for example, have already fertilized more than half of the crops; altogether in the kray, 350,000 hectares of winter fields have received mineral feed. (1630 GMT)

15, 16 February

LD170434 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 15 and 16 February. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

15 February

Machine operators in the Crimea Oblast have sown the first thousand hectares of early pulse crops. Using the warm days they have begun to fertilize the land. Experience shows that early sowing raises the harvest yield by 3-4 quintals of grain per hectare. Many farms expect to complete the sowing of early spring crops by today. (0830 GMT)

Top dressing of winter crops has been completed by farmers in the main growing areas of Moldavia. The western is favorable for work. (1200 GMT)

Marketing of cotton seed has begun in Uzbekistan. For the first time farmers are receiving seeds of the Oktyabr-60, (Okolytyn), Termez-14 and other varieties. These varieties are quick to ripen, produce big yields and provide fiber with good textile qualities. This spring seeds of these varieties will be sown on over 1 million hectares in Uzbekistan. Seeds which have been treatedwith growth stimulators and covered with a polymer film are now being produced on a broad scale. (1430 GMT)

Reports from Rostov-Na-Donu say that machine operators in southern rayons of the oblast are making good use of the warm weather by starting spring work. The sowing of early spring grain and pulses has begun and the early onset of spring field work will permit of implementing the sowing in a short time. This year Rostov has pledged itself to harvest from 8.5-9 million tons of grain. (1500 GMT)

16 February

Spring field work has opened in southern regions of the country. Selective sowing of early cereals has begun in North Caucasus, Crimea and Odessa Oblasts. Preparation of the soil for mass sowing has begun at the same time in farms in the south. Picking of early vegetables has also begun in Central Asia and Transcaucasia. (0200 GMT)

During the warm, spring-like weather from 10 to 14 February, spring field work has been taking place throughout the southern European part of the country. Moisture retention work has been taking place in Kuban, Stavropol Kray, other areas of the North Caucasus Zone, the Crimea and in Odessa and Kherson Oblasts. In almost all these areas, barley, peas, oats and grasses have been sown. A large amount of fodder crops have been sown. To date, 500,000 hectares have been harrowed and cultivated in Rostov Oblast. Almost 10,000 hectares have been sown with leguminous and early grain crops. The present wintering season has been organized significantly better than last year's. Over the 4 months since the beginning of the wintering period, 1.5 million tons more milk was procured than during the same period last year. (1200 GMT)

Kazakhstan: Spring has arrived earlier than usual. Machine operators of Chimkent Oblast today began sowing wheat and barley. Early sowing will help to obtain two harvests from each field. After cereal crops are gathered, fodder crops will be planted: corn, beet, rape, perennial grasses. (1800 GMT)

IZVESTIYA ON SPRING SOWING PREPARATIONS

PM141527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Prepare Well for Spring Sowing"]

[Text] The days and weeks are passing quickly; in little more than a month's time field work will begin in the country's southern grain areas.

Having launched widespread and effective socialist competition, rural workers are eager to achieve high results in the third year of the 5-year plan in the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and to make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the Food Program. For the farmers in particular the main task now is to ensure exemplary preparations for and immaculate conduct of sowing work and all other spring work.

As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted, the rate of spring sowing preparations increased in January. At the same time there is a clear need for the relevant ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations in the agroindustrial complex to exercise greater control over the prompt and high-quality fulfillment by every rayon, kolkhoz and sovkhoz of all organizational and economic measures relating to spring field work.

A significant part is to be played here by the USSR Council of Ministers resolution, adopted in line with a CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision, "in additional measures to prepare and carry out spring field work in 1983."

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, other ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex, local Soviet ispolkoms, agro-industrial associations and leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to ensure that spring field work of a high agrotechnical standard is carries out in 1983.

Seeds are the foundation of the harvest. The country's farms have all the seed material they need for grain and pulse crops. The quantity of standard quality seeds is about the same as last year, but there is somewhat more first and second class material among them. This work continues. It is very important for each oblast and rayon to have the required range of reliable standard quality seeds for all the crops.

One important task today -- one that faces agroindustrial association above all -- is that of taking all the necessary steps to ensure that farms have good seeds for all the crops for which demand is not being satisfied at the moment: buckwheat, millet and rye. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Procurements and other interested ministries and departments are urged to adopt effective measures to sharply improve the cultivation of important crops such as sugar beet, sunflowers and grain corn.

In this connection it is necessary to expand the introduction of industrial techniques. That is why it was proposed that all the rayons and farms which will be cultivating agricultural crops by industrial techniques in 1983 should be identified and they should get specific allocations of equipment, high-quality seeds, mineral fertilizers, herbicides, toxic chemicals and all the requisite material and technical facilities.

The chief figure in the spring fields is the machine operator. And the success of his efforts depends on the reliability and productivity of the equipment he possesses. The USSR Council of Ministers is demanding the prompt completion of machinery and tractor repairs and the provision of the requisite number of machine operator cadres for farms. This demand arises out of real possibilities.

Special attention should be devoted to accelerating repairs on high-power tractors, drills and soil cultivation equipment. As of 1 January one-third of the K-700 tractors and one-fifth of the T-150's were not ready. In view of the fact that in a number of rayons the volume of field work will be greater than last year, the degree of readiness of all types of machinery and mechanisms must be correspondingly much higher than last spring. Leaders of agroindustrial association, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must make a serious effort to organize efficient servicing of sowing units in the fields. The relevant ministries are urged to ensure that the branches of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture get supplies of the requisite parts for tractors, trucks, soil-cultivation, sowing and other machinery, paying special attention to the need for shipments to republics, krays and oblasts in the correct proportions.

The new sowing campaign should see machine operators' ranks swell through the addition of 80,000 graduates of vocational and technical schools and univeral education. Over 300,000 machine operators will improve their skills, It is the duty of local soviets and farm leaders to give the new machine operators a good reception and create the conditions and give people the opportunity to show what they can do.

Final results in the country's agroindustrial complex increasingly depend on the sectors servicing them. The USSR Council of Ministers resolution contains specific tasks for the farmers' partners in the agroindustrial complex. Dozens of ministries and departments have a substantial contribution to make to ensuring a high standard of spring field work.

In particular, the relevant suppliers are instructed to accelerate the shipment of fuel and lubricants to farms in order to create an adequate stock of petroleum products before the field work begins; the first 6 months of the year will see the organization of priority supplies of spare parts and equipment for agricultural and water resources needs; every effort must be made to provide kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture enterprises engaged in repair work with an constant power supply. The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the Ministry of the River Fleet have been given their assignments. The USSR Gossnab and Gosbank know there tasks.

Union republic councils of ministers have been told to demand more of leaders of republics' ministries and departments, agroindustrial associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to increase their personal responsibility for the implementation of measures to promptly prepare and successfully carry out spring sowing in 1983.

The successful conduct of spring field work is not just a major agricultural campaign; it is a responsible task facing all sectors of the country's agroindustrial complex. This approach is dictated by the Food Program, which is characterized by specificity and comprehensiveness. Sound material and technical and organizational backup is being established to ensure the exemplary implementation of sowing and other work. It is now a question of making full use of all opportunities for organizing harmonious, shock work by farmers and their partners in the agroindustrial complex and obtaining a good harvest in the pivotal year of the 5-year plan.

RSFSR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS ABOLISHED

PM091819 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Necessary Reorganization"]

[Text] With a view to eliminating departmental dispersal, reducing superfluous tiers, strengthening the rayon level and ensuring the rational combination of the territorial and sector principles of management, the RSFSR Council of Ministers has adopted a proposal of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on questions of the agroindustrial complex and the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture on abolishing the all-Russian science-and-production associations, the RSFSR Svinoprom and the RSFSR Skotoprom, and also the RSFSR Sortsemprom, the RSFSR Ovtseprom, the RSFSR Pcheloprom, the Roskoneobyedineniye, the Rossemkartofel, the Rosplodkhmel, the Roslenkonoplya and the Rosmezhkombikorm.

The RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture is instructed, in coordination with the councils of ministers of autonomous republics, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, to abolish trusts and association which have not justified their existence and parallel to duplicated components and to ensure a reduction in the management apparatus.

The structure of the central apparatus of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture has been approved.

The RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture will approve the staffing schedules of the autonomous republics' ministries of agriculture and the agriculture administrations of krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms within the limits laid down for the number of workers in the management apparatus.

A proposal of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on questions of the agroindustrial complex and the RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry on eliminating the republican production association for the production and sale of vegetables -- the RSFSR Ovoshcheprom -- and the Roskonservprom was adopted.

IMPROVED WORK BY AGRICULTURAL WORKERS URGED

PM170931 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The 5-Year Plan's Progress"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the country's economic and social development in 1982 -- the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- has been published in the press. Having launched socialist competition Soviet people marked their glorious jubilee with labor successes at plants and factories, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in space and scientific laboratories.

Today we are surveying the path we have traveled with legitimate pride and weighing and evaluating everything done by the country, the collective and each of us. The statistics bear witness to a further upsurge in our economy and an increase in the efficiency of social proudction and in the people's well-being. National income and labor productivity are up and savings of raw materials, semimanufactures, fuel, energy and other inputs have been achieved.

Much has been done. But while noting the achievements and taking stock of what has been the unsolved problems, shortcomings and oversights must be clearly seen. As the figures show, production associations and enterprises in some sectors of industry failed to fulfill their plans for the total volume of output, labor productivity growth, prime cost reductions and accumulations. The expansion of production of a number of products has been delayed as a result of shortcomings in labor organization, material and technical supply, erratic transportation and interruptions in power supplies.

There is much for agricultural workers to do in order to improve their work. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are currently preparing seed, repairing equipment and moving fertilizers out into the fields. But preparations for the spring are making slow progress on a number of kolkhozes. Wintering is badly organized at some livestock units. The plan for milk, livestock and poultry purchases was underfulfilled last year. Party organizations, experts and leaders and all agricultural workers are urged to thoroughly analyze the year's results and to take steps to improve work in every sector of production. Particular attention must be paid to tightening discipline and organization and making each working person more responsible for the work entrusted him.

Workers in the agroindustrial complex are striving day in and day out to increase their efforts to solve the tasks set in the Food Program. It is very important to ensure that in this, the pivotal year of the 5-year plan, a considerable increase in the productivity of arable farming and livestock raising is achieved and that plans and socialist pledges are fulfilled and overfulfilled.

USSR LAUNCHES COSMOS-1441 SATELLITE 16 FEB

LD161559 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- Today the Soviet Union put in orbit Cosmos-1441, a new artificial satellite of the Earth. Installed onboard the satellite is scientific-research equipment designed for continuing space research.

The satellite has been placed in orbit with the following parameters: the original revolution period -- 97.5 minutes; the maximum distance from the Earth -- 667 km; and the minimum -- 632 km, orbit inclination being 81 degreees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE EXPERIMENTS REPORTED

LD151742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] In the first half of February, a Soviet communications satellite was the intermediary in experiments on the exchange of information between scientific and technical data banks. This work is being conducted by the international collective of the international center for scientific and technical information of the CEMA countries and by the USSR Ministry of Communications in order to facilitate access to a general data bank, assembled by the international center, for research centers in the socialist countries. The first stage of the experiment, which has been successfully completed, was conducted along the Vladivostok-Orbita-Moscow line. Specialists of the Far Eastern Institute for the automation of control processes requested information via space on energetics, and they quickly received replies.

SHALYEV ADDRESSES SCI-TECH SOCIETIES CONGRESS

PM111515 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Millions of Enthusiasts Involved in the Quest"]

[Excerpts] The Sixth All-Union Congress of Scientific and Technical Societies continued its work in Moscow yesterday in the Great Kremlin Palace. The delegates discussed the report from the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies and the auditing commission's report.

The floor was given to AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev. On behalf of the AUCCTU the speaker greeted the congress delegates and wished them new creative achievements in the development of Soviet science and technology.

The 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress defined trade unions' specific tasks in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in implementing the plan for economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan, Comrade Shalayev stressed. In organizing work to fulfill the congress decisions the trade unions are improving forms for involving the working people in the management of production and the implementation of the Food Program, work to reduce manual labor and enhance the effectiveness of the team method of organizing and encouraging labor and in resolving the tasks of saving raw and semifinished materials and fuel and energy resources. To implement all this work the trade unions rely constantly on the aid of the scientific and technical societies.

As Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, one of the major reserves for enhancing the national economy's efficiency is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the extensive and rapid introduction into production of the achievements of science and technology and leading experience. All the activity of scientific and technical societies must be directed toward the fuller utilization of this reserve, Comrade Shalayev noted.

The speaker then dwelled on the question of scientific and technical societies' participation in the solution of the problem of raising labor productivity. The engineering and technical community and the working people of Moscow, Leningrad and a number of oblasts have launched a movement to ensure an increase in output without an increase in the number of workers. Their pledges are founded on specific engineering and technical measures and the personal creative plans of specialists and leading workers.

The experience of the Uralmash production association's primary scientific and technical society organization deserves special attention. This association's engineering and technical workers have pledged to implement organizational and technical measures ensuring a substantial reduction in labor expenditure and thus releasing workers for use in other production sectors.

The party, trade union and economic organizations and scientific and technical society organizations of Latvia and Zaporozhye, Chelyabinsk and several other oblasts are developing a very effective form of struggling to accelerate the rate of labor productivity growth. They have achieved palpable results in reducing and mechanizing manual labor.

Comrade Shalayev stressed that it is essential to continue the large amount of work on the certification and development of specific measures for mechanizing manual operations. We must seek to ensure that everything projected is implemented.

The speaker paid great attention to questions of enhancing the role of the scientific and technical society in the struggle for the reduction of the expenditure of raw material, fuel and energy resources and semifinished materials and for economies and thrift. Describing leading collectives' initiatives and achievements in economy and thrift, Comrade Shalayev noted that the scientific and technical community must do everything to ensure that a proprietorial attitude toward the people's assets becomes the moral norm of every Soviet person.

In his speech Comrade Shalayev analyzed the activity of the scientific and technical societies and the tasks facing them in developing equipment and technology which is highly efficient and safe in terms of working conditions. The scientific and technical societies must become not only the catalyst in accelerating the development of this equipment and technology but must also be a reliable, highly skilled "filter" for the models transferred to production. The speaker noted in particular that the scientific and technical community and must do a very great deal to introduce exemplary order and strengthen discipline in all sectors of the national economy. This is a requirement of the party, Comrade Shalayev stressed.

WORK ON FIRST NUCLEAR HEAT-SUPPLY STATION REPORTED

LD160048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] The country's first nuclear heat-supply station is being built on the eastern outskirts of Gorkiy. Our correspondent Nikolay Simakov has visited the station. Here is his report:

[Begin recording] The main building of the future station has already reached a height of almost 50 meters on its wide and level site, which is covered by white snow.

The main efforts of the builders are now concentrated here. Of course, it is difficult at the moment to judge what the external appearance of this structure will be like; however, its scale is already quite visible. Here is Vasiliy Lukich Soloveykov, the director of the nuclear heat supply station now under construction:

[Soloveykov] The station will have two sets, each of 500 MW. When expressed in terms of heat, this is 860 gigacalories. The station is intended to supply heat to three rayons of the city of Gorkiy, where about 45,000 people live. When the station is commissioned, up to 200 boilerhouses will be closed down. About 1 million tons of standard fuel will be saved annually. So far, the header of D technical block has been placed in position. The reactor shafts have been prepared for the installation work, as have the ventilation unit and the water circulation unit. Preparatory work on an approach road to take heavy loads is nearing completion. The reactor shaft is also ready. Only a little concreting work and the laying of some foundations remains to be done there. The station is now in such a state that if we had equipment, in particularly the safety housing, it would actually be possible to advance its commissioning by a year. The safety housing is being supplied by the Vogatsemmash association at Tolyatti. In this respect, the association is letting us down badly. In terms of the contract, the housing should have been delivered during the second quarter of last year, but we still have not received the housing. [end recording]

CHITA OBLAST TV RETRANSMITTER COMMISSIONED

PM170821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "All Colors of the Screen"]

[Text] Chita, 8 Feb -- Installation workers have set up an Ekran system retransmitter in the northernmost village of the Transbaykal region -- Budyumkan. Television screens have lit up in the homes of hunters and reindeer breeders.

By means of a communication satellite Moscow has "come" to this Taiga village with color pictures. Five retransmitters have also been installed on the Chita section of the Baykal-Amur railroad. There are already 100 "Ekrans" operating on the oblast's territory.

ALL-UNION DOSAAF CONGRESS OPENS IN MOSCOW

Officials Attending Conference

LD161152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] The Ninth All-Union Congress of DOSAAF opened today in the Great Kremlin Palace. The presidium includes Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Gizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Dmitriyev, head of a CPSU Central Committee department; Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army General Yipishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee officials; prominent military chiefs; representatives of ministries, departments, and soviet public organizations; war and labor veterans, and leaders of delegations from the defense and party organizations of a number of countries.

The delegates and guests elected as honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, read the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress, which were received with applause.

Admiral of the Fleet Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, read the report entitled "An Account of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and Tasks for the Further Improvement of the Work of Organizations of the Defense Society in the Light of the Modern Requirements of CPSU."

Kapitonov Reads CPSU Greetings

LD161901 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress opened in the Great Kremlin Palace today. [camera shows officials and guests in presidium]

In the presidium were Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Comrade Dmitriyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; executives of the CPSU Central Committee, eminent military commanders, and representatives of ministries, departments, soviet public organizations, war and labor veterans, as well as leaders of delegations of defense and sports organizations of several countries.

Comrade Kapitonov read the CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress, which were received with applause. [camera shows Kapitonov reading message] The greetings message says, in part:

[Begin Kapitonov recording] The party highly appraises the contribution made by the defense society in implementing Lenin's ideas on attracting the broad masses of the people to reinforcing the country's defense capability. The DOSAAF organization includes millions of Soviet people of various ethnic groups, who have passed through a school of patriotism and courage and acquired military-technical knowledge and habits which are essential in fulfilling their sacred duty to defend the socialist fatherland.

In conditions where the imperialist circles, first and foremost the United States, have considerably exacerbated the international situation, the CPSU is doing everything to protect mankind from a nuclear disaster, to avert the threat of war, to erect a barrier against the arms race, and to maintain the process of detente.

The aggressive intrigues of imperialism are making it necessary to show constant concern for strengthening the security of our state, and to intensify the education of the Soviet people in a spirit of high vigilance.

The defense society has an important part in the solving of this task. Particular attention should be paid to work with young people and to educating them in the revolutionary combat and labor traditions on the party, the Soviet people, and their Armed Forces, and in more widely attracting young men and women to involvement in societies [kruzhki], sports sections and the defense society's clubs.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that the DOSAAF will continue to assist actively the party in further strengthening the country's defense might and in training the working people to defend the socialist fatherland. [applause] [end recording]

A paper entitled "Report of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and Tasks on Further Improving the Work of the Defense Society's Organization in the Light of the Present Requirements of the CPSU" was delivered by Admiral Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. [camera shows Admiral Yegorov reading report]

The congress will continue its work tomorrow.

CPSU CC Greeting Text

PM162149 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Ninth All-Union Congress of DOSAAF

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets the delegates of the Ninth All-Union Congress and all the members of DOSAAF.

The party highly evaluates the contribution of the defense society to the implementation of Lenin's ideas about enlisting the broad masses for consolidating the country's defensive capability. Millions of people of various nationalities in the DOSAAF organizations undergo schooling in patriotism and courage, and acquire military-technical knowledge and skills essential for fulfilling their sacred duty of defending the socialist fatherland.

Under conditions where the imperialist circles, and above all the United States, have considerably exacerbated the international situation, the CPSU is doing everything to safeguard mankind from nuclear catastrophe, to avert the danger of war, to block the arms race, and preserve the detente process.

Imperialism's aggressive intrigues engender the need to take constant pains over strengthening the security of our state and to step up the education of the Soviet people in a spirit of great vigilance. The defense society plays an important part in tackling this task.

It is the duty of the DOSAAF organizations to improve mass defense work, military-patriotic education, and the propaganda of military knowledge among the population. They must enhance the quality of training of specialists for the Armed Forces and of cadres of the mass technical professions for the national economy, and ensure the further development of technical sports and applied-military forms of sport. Special attention must be paid to work with young people and to educating young people in the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party, of the Soviet people and of their Armed Forces; and to the broader involvement of boys and girls in training sessions in the defense society's circles, sports sections and clubs.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, the DOSAAF committees should improve the style and methods of their work, the education of cadres, and enhance their standard of organization and discipline in the spirit of contemporary requirements. It is essential to introduce social principles on a broader scale at all levels of DOSAAF and develop the initiative and independent action (samodeyatelnost) of each organization and aktiv, and of all members of the society.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that DOSAAF will continue to give active assistance to the party in further strengthening the country's defense capability and in preparing the working people for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

The CPSU Central Committee.

TV Carries Chairman's Address

OW161330 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0815 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Address by Fleet Admiral Georgiy Mikhaylovich Yegorov, Hero of the Soviet Union and chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, from the "On The Ground, In the Skies, and on the Sea" Program]

[Text] Respected comrades: The Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress will be held 16-17 February. The congress will sum up the work in fulfilling the main task set for DOSAAF by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government -- to actively contribute to strengthening the country's defense capabilities and to prepare the working people for the defense of the motherland.

Carrying out the behests of the Great Lenin and the instructions of the Communist Party, the defense society from its beginning developed widespread military training of the popular masses. The work of the society acquires special significance in the complex contemporary international situation.

As noted by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the aggressive intrigues of imperialism compel us, together with fraternal socialist states, to concern ourselves -- and concern ourselves seriously -- with maintaining defense capabilities at proper level.

DOSAAF contributes to strengthening our country's defense might. Military-patriotic education of the working people is being improved. War and labor veterans take an active part in this work and give young people lessons in courage and patriotism. Today every third draftee undergoes DOSAAF training. They enter the Army and Navy with good training and are prepared to quickly join the ranks.

Each year the defense society prepares more than 2 million specialists in mass technical occupations with military applications, and these specialists work at many 5-year plan projects. An important DOSAAF task is guiding the development of technical sports and those with military applications in which more than 30 million young people in the country are engaged. Our sportsmen have earned a leading place in the world arena in many areas. In the year marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, Pilot Viktor Smolin, Parachutist (Larissa Gorichevo), racing driver (Sergey Kazakov), speedboat racer (Anatoliy Chermashentsev), and many others became world champions. Our underwater sportsmen scored a big victory in the world underwater sports championships.

However, assessing our work from the perspective of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, it should be noted that there are significant shortcomings [rezervy] in DOSAAF activities. The level of mass defense work of leading organizations must be raised. The quality of practical training of graduates of the society's schools and clubs requires further improvement.

The mass character of technical types of sports must be raised, especially in rural areas. The equipment of our organizations should be used more effectively and the work of leading DOSAAF organs should be (?improved).

It may be said confidently that members of the society will continue to make a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening the economic and defense might of our great motherland.

KGB BORDER GUARD CONFERENCE BEGINS IN MOSCOW

Preview of Conference

LD152113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] An all-union conference of secretaries of primary party organizations of frontier troops opens tomorrow in Moscow. At the microphone is Colonel (Boris Ivanovich Korovin), deputy chief of the Main Directorate of the USSR KGB Border Guard.

It is intended at the conference to comprehensively consider questions concerning the activity of the primary party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the demands and provisions of the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The conference will comprehensively analyze the experience which has been accumulated and will discuss the tasks ensuing from the Law on the USSR State Border. The best representatives of the party organizations of the frontier troops, who have been invested with the lofty confidence of their comrades in the party, are arriving for the conference. These are trained and authoritative Communists who have proven in their deeds their capability to lead collectives to the successful fulfilment of the tasks with which they are faced. More than 80 percent of secretaries of primary party organizations now have higher education. Many of them have been granted government awards. For 25 years in succession there has been a competition for the right to the title "Excellent Frontier Post," bearing the name of the frontier guard and Communist (?Viktor Usov), Hero of the Soviet Union. Here great personal merit has been earned by Secretary and Communist Viktor Alekseyevich Strelnikov.

The party leader here is, indeed, the soul of the military collective. He purposefully and consistently implements the party line among our frontier guards, and creates an atmosphere of creative effort and initiative at the frontier post.

The overwhelming majority of secretaries of primary party organizations work with as much initiative and as creatively. The fulfillment of any task depends to a large extent on the amount of initiative and on how militantly the primary party organizations work. The party organizations of the frontier troops, uniting all Communists who are doing their service by guarding the USSR state frontier, mobilize the wide masses of servicemen to the successful implementation of the policy of the party, the raising of combat readiness, and political vigilance. During the period since the 26th CPSU Congress, the party organizations of frontier troops have become even stronger ideologically and organizationally: Their activity and militancy in resolving the tasks of guarding the state frontier, in increasing combat readiness, and in educating their men has risen. The Communists among the troops, as always, are in the vanguard, and are to be found in the most difficult and responsible sections. They are the cementing force of the military collectives, and of the lofty moral spirit of the frontier troops. The overwhelming majority of members and candidate members of the party are worthily fulfilling their party and military duty, and are displaying a high degree of vigilance and skill in service in the guarding of the state frontier.

All this allows the party influence on the state of the guarding of the frontier to be raised, and the necessary conditions to be created for further raising of the efficiency of party political work.

Being one of the combat detachments of the CPSU and a reliable support for the Communist Party among the frontier; the party and the Soviet people have set the frontier troops complex and responsible tasks. In this connection it is very important that the party organizations, along with the commanders and the political workers, should mold the frontier guard as a political fighter, as an ambassador of the Soviet state [derzhava] on the state frontier. This is why we consider it to be essential that the conference should talk about existing problems and unresolved tasks in the activity of the primary party organizations in a party fashion, directly and frankly.

Communists and the whole membership of the frontier troops, rallied closely around the Communist Party, will continue vigilantly and reliable to guard the state frontier of the USSR.

Moscow Conference Opens

LD161836 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A conference of the secretaries of the party organizations of the border guards of the KGB opened in Moscow today. [Camera shows General Tsinev and officials in presidium and audience] The conference was opened by Army General Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the KGB. Senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, KGB, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and the leading command and political officers of the border guards are taking part in the work of the conference. A report was delivered by Army General Matrosov, head of the border guards of the USSR KGB.

Matrosov, Ivanov Address Conference

LD161621 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] A conference for secretaries of party organizations of the USSR KGB border guard opened in Moscow today. Army General Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB border guards, pointed out in his speech that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are showing untiring care to further intensify the guarding of the borders of the land of the soviets. A clear manifestation of this care was the adoption by the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Law on the USSR State Border, which marks a new phase in the life and work of the border guards. The report by Major General Ivanov, chief of the KGB Border Guards Troops Main Directorate, and the statements by participants in the conference, emphasized the need for further intensification in the active approach, initiative, and principled stance in the work of the primary party organizations; for increasing their influence in all spheres of the life and service of the troops.

TOLUBKO ADDRESSES 1ST TANK ARMY VETERANS

PM161329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[Correspondent L. Kornilov report: "Meeting of Veterans"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of veterans of the Guard's 1st Tank Army Command in the Great Patriotic War by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Armored Troops M. Ye. Katunov has been held in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions.

The meeting was devoted to the fourth anniversary of the formation of that illustrious unit. Its fighters and commanders who received their baptism of fire in the Battle of Kursk covered themselves with everlasting glory in many combat operations and took part in the storming of Berlin.

The meeting was addressed by Army General V. Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, who is a veteran of the Guards' 1st Tank Army.